EARTH FIRST!

SAMHAIN EDITION

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THE *RADICAL* ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL TWO DOLLARS

BATTLE FOR THE BEAR

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION PROMOTES EXTINCTION OF GRIZZ

By Joe Woodelf

On August 11, 1985, Earth First! met the Secretary of Interior, Donald Hodel, at a press conference in West Yellowstone. Hodel is, unfortunately, the head of the group of agencies and departments responsible for management of wildlife, recreation, and public land. The press conference was open to questions, but when it became apparent that Hodel was unable to answer questions, the conference was ended. Only six questions had been asked; but Hodel was not going to have controversy; not going to deal with facts.

Amazingly, Hodel was unaware of Ski Yellowstone — one of the two major grizzly-human conflict issues that exist in the Yellowstone Ecosystem. (The other is Fishing Bridge.) But he did assure us that someone, somewhere in the Interior Department knew of it. Hodel stated during his little show that the grizzly population is in good shape and that recovery of the grizzly bear in the Yellowstone is progressing well. This is a blatant lie meant to mislead the public. Hodel's jurisdiction includes the two agencies most involved with the management of grizzlies in the Yellowstone Ecosystem: the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Park Service (NPS).

The FWS is a polluted agency. This is the impression of local conservation groups which work with FWS on grizzly issues. Once-good biologists have turned with the tide of the Reagan Administration. The Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator, Chris Servheen, and the Endangered Species Act enforcement field supervisor for this area, Wayne Brewster, have been great disappointments, to put it mildly.

The ray of hope among government agencies dealing with grizzlies is the Park Service. You have read in past issues of the journal about how bad the NPS is. However, the NPS is less destructive than the FWS and the Forest Service. This does not suggest that we do not need to watch the NPS — we do — but there is hope for pressuring the NPS into more ecologically-sound management practices.

Within the NPS's mixed bag exists the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team (IGBST). The IGBST's data is the best available. The data shows that the grizzly population in the Yellowstone Ecosystem is still declining. The extinction date for grizzlies if conditions for this species do not improve is about 30 years from now, according to the head of this study team. This is if nothing else changes within the ecosystem — a non-increasing use of the bear's habitat. But the situation is not static. New developments such as Ski Yellowstone threaten grizzly habitat.

As Hodel's press conference ended and he left for his plane, he was met in the lobby of the airport by Earth First!ers. Under an EF! banner, the group displayed pickets to save the griz and stop Ski Yellowstone. A large bone — the bone of contention — was used to wave Hodel goodbye.

West Yellowstone, a tourist town, has fewer than a thousand year-round residents. The airport is only open in the summer to serve the Yellowstone National Park tourist trade. EF! was represented by some 20 griz defenders at the airport for the press conference. There were only about 50 people present altogether: a victory for Earth First!.

Meanwhile, in a press release from Jackson, Wyoming, the Chief of the Forest Service, Max Peterson, stated that the grizzly population is doing well in the Yellowstone Ecosystem. He noted that it seems the recovery of the bear is coming along especially well in National Forest components of the

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Critters Oppose Scopes on Mt. Graham

By John Davis

Mt. Graham critters and EF! friends protest scopes. Photo by Paul Pierce.

On October 23, about 20 Earth First!ers gathered outside the Coronado National Forest Supervisor's office in downtown Tucson to demonstrate our opposition to the astrophysical observatory proposed for the top of Mt. Graham. We chose this site for our protest because it is the Coronado National Forest Supervisor, Robert Tippeconnic, who has jurisdiction over Mt. Graham and who will ultimately decide the fate of this spectacular 10,700 foot high peak.

Our protest involved three main parts. First, we marched along the street carrying banners proclaiming "No Scopes for Mt. Graham," "Save the Bears," etc. Second, we conducted a street drama to make our statement in a more exciting way than the usual insipid speeches. In typical EF! fashion, we had six EF!ers in costumes of animals native to Mt. Graham — three bears, a raccoon, a mountain lion, and a spotted owl. As these creatures innocently inhabited their habitat, a "Freddie" strode toward them carrying two observatories (made out of paper mache). Noting that "This is a nice place for an observatory . . . nothing but nature here," he placed the scopes in the midst of the creatures and took a few cheap kicks at the mountain lion. The creatures quickly responded by driving off the Freddie and destroying the scopes. Then all the EF!ers, led by a menacing Smoky the Bear, began chanting "Crush their scopes; drown their scopes . . ." (a variation of part of Gary Snyder's classic "Smoky the Bear Sutra"). Spectators and reporters seemed pleased by the drama. It received coverage on all three local TV stations that evening.

The third aspect of our protest involved sending three creatures (because the wild temperament of EF!ers always presents a security threat, this was as many as were allowed) up to Supervisor Tippeconnic's office to present him with the EF! Mt. Graham Wilderness proposal and a list of demands for the protection of Mt. Graham. Our Wilderness proposal and demands were simple: Reject the proposal by the Steward Observatory of the University of Arizona to build an observatory on Mt. Graham; preserve all of the Mt. Graham area as Wilderness; close the road to the highest peak on Mt. Graham (Mt. Graham is a huge mountain comprised of several peaks of over 10,000 feet); and remove all existing structures atop Mt.

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EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

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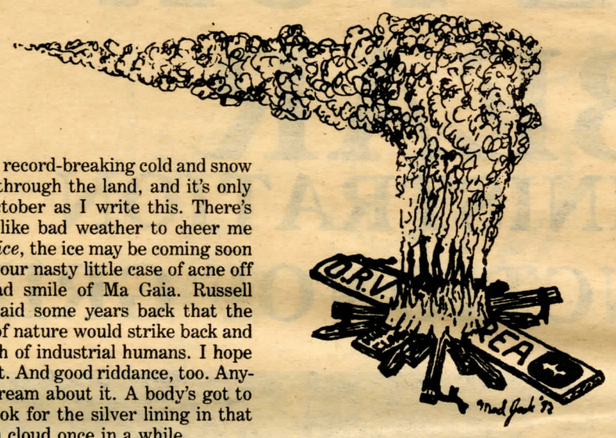
Around the Campfire



Ahhh, record-breaking cold and snow ripping through the land, and it's only early October as I write this. There's nothing like bad weather to cheer me up. *The ice*, the ice may be coming soon to wipe our nasty little case of acne off the broad smile of Ma Gaia. Russell Means said some years back that the powers of nature would strike back and rid Earth of industrial humans. I hope he's right. And good riddance, too. Anyway, I dream about it. A body's got to try to look for the silver lining in that acid rain cloud once in a while.

The networking that went on at the '85 Round River Rendezvous is paying off. State and local groups across the country are organizing on a wide range of issues, special committees are humming away, and a new kind of moxie is infusing the environmental movement from *your* energy. This issue of *Earth First!* features news from local EF! groups in Arizona, Montana, Colorado, Oregon, Wyoming, California, Idaho, and Arkansas. The last issue had Alaska, Nevada, Texas, Utah, New *Mexico, Florida, and Virginia*, to boot!

Earth First! has successfully raised the question of how much, and what kind of, compromise is reasonable for the environmental movement. The no-compromise stance of Earth First! has encouraged state-wide wilderness groups and some chapters of the Sierra Club to stiffen their stands and spines, to be more visionary in their proposals, to begin to confront larger questions. At the same time, individuals like Cecil Andrus have lambasted Earth First! for our radicalism and unwillingness to compromise. Other groups, most notably the Utah Wilderness Association and Idaho Conservation League, have gone out of their way to develop "pragmatic" wilderness proposals and adopt conciliatory positions with the powers that be. Who's right? What is the proper philosophy of compromise within the cause? This newspaper, in its self-proclaimed role as a forum for discussion of the strategy of the environmental movement, would like to present a major discussion on compromise — with all points of view represented, from the most fire-breathing, "over my dead body" Earth First! zealot, to those environmental activists who reject an ethical basis for conservation and lump, as does Cecil Andrus, Earth First! with James Watt. Here's your invitation. If you want to say something on the subject — preferably thoughtful— send it to me. We particularly hope to receive essays from those individuals and groups who are the leading proponents of "compromise" in the environmental movement. A special section presenting these varied viewpoints will be presented in a winter or spring issue.

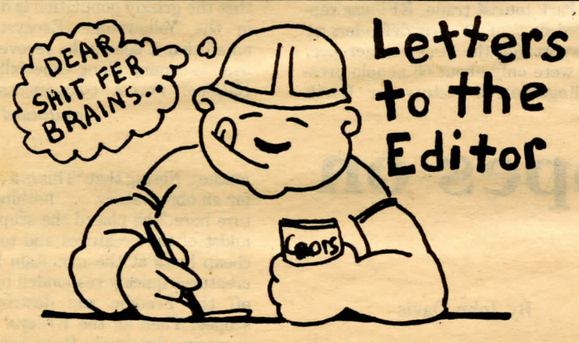
By the way, this is the *fifth* anniversary of this true-grit-filled journal. In 1980 when Susan Morgan and I started it, this newspaper was just a few xeroxed pages sent to a couple of hundred folks, and the Earth First! movement was those folks (about half of them, actually, the others were semi-amused onlookers) full of brave talk and dreamy ideas. You've taken it away from us, my new friends. You've turned those words into actions (like 19-year-old Valerie Wade 80 feet up in a Doug fir daring the loggers to cut her down) and have turned the dreams into concrete proposals (like ecologist Reed Noss convincing the state of Florida to consider a visionary plan of recovery for the Florida panther and restoration of a wilderness network from the panhandle to the keys). Earth First! has become much more than a few burned-out environmental gunfighters who drank too much beer, and were going through a crisis of conscience from having been sucked into the system they were fighting. We're a tribe now, friends, not a few guys playing in a Sam Peckinpah movie. Thank you.

Now for the next five years . . . .

— Dave Foreman

SCHEDULE

***Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal* is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (August 1 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles are three weeks before the cover date (October 10, December 1, January 10, March 1, April 10, June 1, July 10, and September 1). The newspaper is mailed 3rd class on the cover date. First Class delivery is available for $5 extra a year. Airmail delivery overseas is available for $10 extra a year.**



Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirement. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you want your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Dear SFB,

And people tell me this is a just world. Ok, so they happened to be on drugs at the time. Who's counting? I stand out in the hot sun wearing that frickin radiation suit trying to breathe thru that frickin gas mask. I get verbal abuse from some clown in a Lincoln who asks me if I'm with the Klan. I get my picture taken with a family of tourists from Japan (Ok, ok, so that was the fun part ...). All in all, six hours of the worst time in my entire life. Well ...

So I received my Mabon edition of the Journal. I see a great shot of yours truly on the cover. Looks good. Nice profile. I can see the women lining up already. I turn a few pages. What's this? An article by Mary Sojourner on our activities up at the Canyon. She seemed like a nice enough person. But of course appearances can be deceiving. Reality has its familiar way of rearing its ugly hand, grabbing one by their balls (or whatever) and flopping them around on the ground a couple of rounds. My time had come. And from one of our own members too!

It was the single most devastating line I've ever read in my long, enduring, neverending struggle to survive. There it lay staring me in the face. "All 6'4" of Jimmy G., terrifying in a white radiation suit." SIX FEET FOUR!!!! I couldn't believe my eyes. The tragedy. The humiliation that was sure to follow. And indeed life has turned ugly. All because of you, Mary. I have fallen from grace with all my friends. They claim I've been lying all these years about being 6'6". I carry around a tape measure and show them the truth but they merely scoff and claim I've tampered with the tape. I've been spit on, had dirt kicked at me. If I wore glasses I'm sure they would have been broken. And Mary, as for the term "terrifying," if you would have read Voltek's study on the relationship of height versus emotional impact you would have known that one doesn't reach terrifying until 6'6". 6'4" is merely "mildly obtrusive."

I only have one hope from this travesty of justice. That we simply learn from this incident. Please EF!ers, get your facts correct before you go to press. Sure, my life may be in ruins. But maybe we can save the poor soul of someone who would have ended up like me. A wretched, dark shadow of his former self. Time will tell whether the world will forgive you, Mary . . . I doubt if I ever will.

Adios, wretched world . . .
"Jimmy G."

P.S. If you people do not try and get Rufus Cohen to become a staff writer, you all should have giant ORV's run insensately over your graves. Rufus, you're a "messed-up child," who are all those creatures who drive during rush hour in Phoenix?

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Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent publication within the broad Earth First! movement. Entire contents are copyrighted 1985, but we are pleased to allow reprints if credit is given. *Earth First!* is a forum for the militant environmental movement. Responsibility rests with the individual authors and correspondents.

Although we do not accept the authority of the hierarchical state, nothing herein is intended to run us afoul of its police power. *Agents provocateurs* will be dealt with by the Grizzly Defense League on the Mirror Plateau.

Contributions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, *double spaced*, and sent with an SASE if return is requested. Art or photographs (black & white prints preferred, color prints or slides OK) are eagerly sought to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested. No payment is offered except for extra copies of the issue.

All material should be sent to Earth First!, PO Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435.

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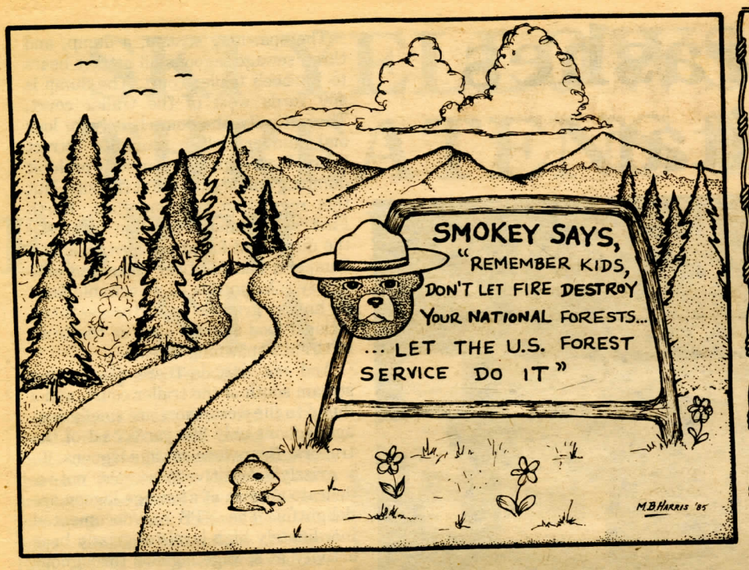
C/o FOE 1045 Sansome St, San Francisco, CA 94111 (415)433-7373: Rainforest Action & Information Network; Correspondence with Randy Hayes or Mike Roselle.

POB 1008, Telluride, Colorado 81435 (303)728-4301: Poetry, Correspondence with Art Goodtimes.

Please send any newspaper clippings mentioning Earth First! or dealing with subjects of interest to us at POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Clippings about monkeywrenching of any kind would be appreciated. Thank you!

The Post Office does not forward 3rd Class Mail but they do charge us 30 cents apiece to send us change of address information. Please send us your change of address immediately so we can send $ where the action is instead of to the Post Office. Some people using clever aliases are not receiving their copies of *Earth First!*. Be sure to notify your mailman that "Attila the Hun" or "The Animal" receives mail at your address.



Dear *Earth First!*

In regards to the Johnny Fireseed article in the Ned Ludd column: Much of what he says about past fire supression being detrimental to forest and prairie systems is very true. Fires started this summer by lightening nad started this summer by lightening and arson have burned millions of acres over the West and Southwest due to lack of rain and to fuel build-up from previous suppression practices. We're paying now for all those years of squelching a natural and healthy phenomena of the ecosystem.

We're *still* messin' with Ma Nature. Wherever there's a fire on forest land, the feds, state and local agencies rush to put it out. This means getting people and machines to the scene. In some of our vast roadless areas where fires have been, there are bulldozed "fire lanes" (roads) around perimeters and to the fire location. This is later very convenient for loggers who commonly buy fire salvage timber cheap.

Lives are indeed risked and lost on wild fire situations as has been illustrated this year quite graphically.

It's my opinion that we have much more pressing and constructive things to do to help Earth. Ma Nature is doing a spectacular job on her own with lightening fires. Starting fires ourselves encouragess roads and puts many lives of firefighters on the line, not to mention opening previously closed areas for timber mining.

I'm a witness; I'm a fire fighter.

A Rebel in the Stronghold

Dear EF!

Buying more of your *outrageous* goodies with which to cause hate and discontent among the idiots that work at the powerplants, gas wells, and the ranchers running their pain-in-the-butt stock on my land.

It gives me great pleasure to spend my money with a great disorganization like yours. I do my best not to work too hard for this money, since I'm in a state recreation (sacrifice) area. It has to be one of the few areas where there are gas wells right next to the campsites, but the locals are so stupid and greedy and worried about their pocketbooks that they don't give a shit. Which is just as well, if they stay in the parks at least they aren't out screwing up the areas that the state, freddies, and gas companies haven't put roads into. Of course most of them want to have their "wilderness experience" in some paved area where they won't screw up the paint job on their "Winnie" and the TV reception is good.

I tend to think that most of the people I deal with are past help or education, but I guess I'll keep on trying. I'm sure that ya'll can relate to how little the public wants to be educated, they'd rather not hear about what's going on around them. The local TV station has been claiming that the acid rain that is damaging Mesa Verde is caused by vehicle emissions and not the coal being burned at the power plants (they're even talking about building another one next to the Bisti Wilderness).

Keep On Wrenching!

Ranger Danger

Dear Friend,

I'm writing from the McKinley Chalet Resort just outside Denali National Park. Each year on August 25th here at the Park we celebrate Xmas as a yearly event. Each year my front desk staff makes a donation to different environmental groups instead of a gift exchange between us.

Thanks for your good work.

Sincerely,

Fred Sack & McKinley Chalet Front Desk Staff

Dear Dave,

The RRR was great and well worth the 4000 miles drive. It was nice to meet you and so many of the other EF! critters, and I hope sometime to be able to get to know you better. What I most liked about the RRR was the diversity of species represented by the assembled. How appropriate that a ragmuffin outfit devoted to the preservation of the rich diversity of life forms should itself reveal such diversity — all the way from smart and sensitive to drunk and ignorant. I know there were some tensions because of this, but I think we should (I almost said exploit) try to turn this into a source of strength. After all, whether drunk or sensitive, we are all EF!ers First!

Keep up the good work and please ask Igor to forgive me.

All the best,

Jamie

New Jersey

Earth First!

Hello. How do I receive your newsletter? I was going to send some stakes I've pulled from the croplands that are being developed, but wasn't sure if you needed firewood ... Looking forward to hearing from you.

Thanks,

John

Oxnard, CA

To the Editor:

After many years as a timber faller I have finally finished the most distasteful job of my whole career.

I am the timber faller that was chosen to end the misery of those trees the so called "environmentalists" drove nails into. For those people to say they are trying to save those trees is an absurdity!

If all the people of this great country could have seen the misery of those great forest giants with their bleeding and festering sores inflicted from those nails!

And to think they had to stand there with their open wounds in the wind and cold all winter long before the loggers could get to them and end their misery and make some good use of them.

I could just hear their sigh of relief when we finally laid them down and let them rest in peace.

Bill Seig

24960 Crescent Hill Road

Sweet Home, OR 97386

GUEST EDITORIAL

A Clockwork Grizzly

By Tony Povilitis

Can the two most dominant species in the American West, grizzly bear and man, coexist on the same land? Can we make this most powerful wild bear compatible with land development and our many recreational uses of its habitat? These questions may soon be answered at the expense of the remaining grizzlies — at least as we know them today.

As a huge omnivore that hibernates for about five months of the year, the grizzly bear stores body reserves quickly by eating up to 90 pounds of food daily. While consuming mostly plants, grizzlies also need richer foods. Garbage, as well as elk meat, will do — they don't discriminate.

In searching for food, bears often cover hundreds of square miles over a number of years. Such behavior brings them into direct conflict with people — bears, like humans, readily take what they find in their environment.

Conflicts were formerly resolved through extermination of the bears. While some 100,000 grizzlies lived in the West before it was settled, only about 800 remain.

Today's society has made a moral and legal commitment under the Endangered Species Act to preserve the grizzly bear as well as other threatened wildlife. But grizzly bear behavior, for the animal's own good, may have to change. For instance, in Yellowstone National Park and surrounding National Forests, 19 "problem" grizzlies were killed by officials over the past five years.

Such losses — in combination with unauthorized killings by hunters, sheepherders, outfitters, poachers and persons acting in self-defense — represent about twice as much as the grizzly bear population can handle. And so the Yellowstone grizzly, down to about 200 in number, will disappear unless a solution is found.

In a coverted cell block in Missoula, Montana, a university professor is trying to turn "bad" bears into "good" ones. Grizzlies captured as problem animals are placed in a cage for treatment.

Upon being provoked by the experimenter into charging the iron gate of its cage, the animal is punished with a spray of capsicum, the active ingredient of red pepper. Through repreated attempts at "adversive conditioning," the bear may stop reacting aggressively and be released. If therapy is unsuccessful, it is destroyed or sent to a zoo.

In Yellowstone National Park last summer, rangers blasted two young grizzly bears with plastic bullets as they began attracting tourists. This year, on a nearby National Forest, officials plan to study the routine modification of grizzly bear behavior in the field.

When a bear approaches selected campgrounds, outfitter camps or developed areas, rubber bullets will be used to inflict pain in attempting to instill a deep fear of humans. Treatment will be aimed primarily at "neutral" bears that investigate areas of human activity but are not yet hooked on garbage and human food.

Behavioral modification through such efforts will theoretically make bears more wary of humans and thus less likely to be destroyed in management actions or killed illegally. But grizzly bears successfully "trained" to avoid people could pay a serious ecological price. Such bears may not venture beyond secure portions of their already severely limited range. This could make it difficult for them to find adequate food, denning sites or even a mate.

Those bears that do travel might often find themselves on the run, burning the very energy they've been storing for hibernation. Some people, believing that grizzlies are no longer dangerous, would worsen the effect by pursuing them for photos or adventure.

Ultimately, if the more aggressive and free-roaming individuals are eliminated from the grizzly population, a new race of bear could emerge. This "grizzly" would likely resemble, in size and demeanor, the smaller and more docile brown bear of Western Europe.

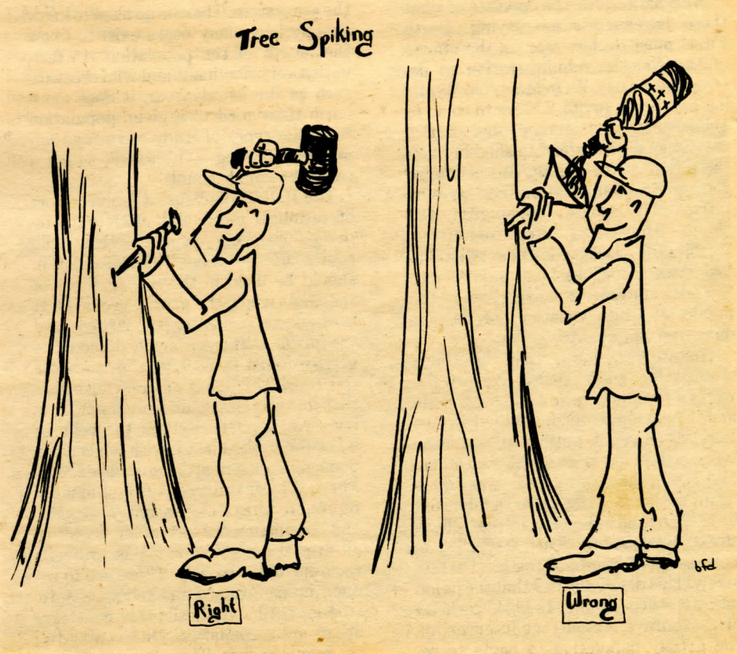
Why not stop interfering with the lives of these wild animals and allow them adequate space? The US Forest Service and the National Park Service, which administer most remaining grizzly bear habitat, say no. They continue to promote increased human activity and development in habitat that is critical to the grizzly bear, in defiance of the Endangered Species Act.

Surprisingly, few conservation groups are challenging them, and no one has yet taken them to court. The larger organizations, like the National Audubon Society, skirt the issue because habitat preservation over areas large enough for the grizzly is simply too controversial.

Perhaps they, like our federal agencies, are banking on a remaking of the grizzly bear — to one more suited to land that is no longer wild.

Dr. Tony Povilitis is a wildlife biologist at the University of Colorado and director of the "Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears."

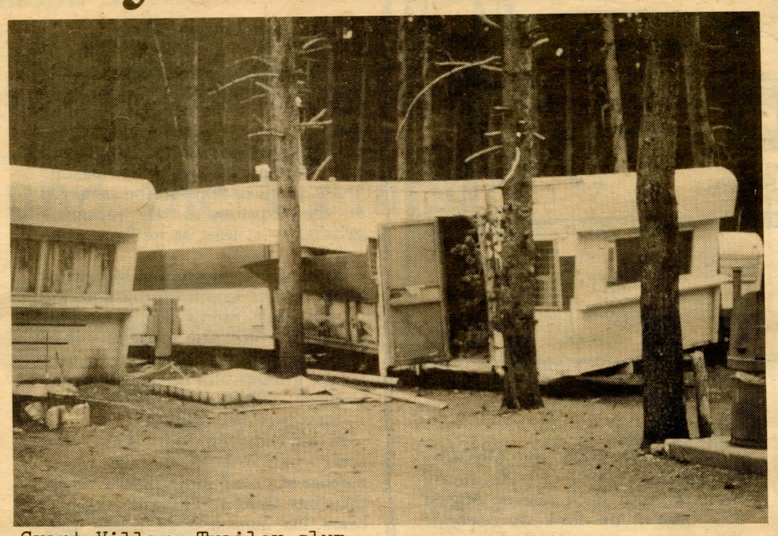
Members of the Earth First! Grizzly Bear Task Force will be meeting this fall or winter to develop a comprehensive proposal for the preservation and *recovery* of the Grizzly Bear in the lower 48 states, as well as a strategic action campaign to defend the big bear. If you are interested in becoming active in the Earth First! Grizzly Campaign, please contact us in Tucson.



Trailer Court Trashes Grizzly Habitat

By Arthur Dogmeat

The mismanagement of Yellowstone National Park is a national disgrace with Park Service bigwigs insouciantly ignoring their legal and moral mandate to protect the threatened grizzly bear, and shilling for corporate interests to turn Yellowstone National Park into an immensely profitable amusement park. For background, see "Yellowstone's Watergate" in the Beltane 1985 issue of this journal.



Grant Village Trailer slum.

Yellowstone Park Superintendent Robert Barbee has deliberately destroyed the best bear habitat at Grant Village in the Park. Barbee built an employee trailer court in an area the 1979 Grant Village Environmental Assessment (EA) described as "the least favorable site that could be considered for future development." I looked up the term "least favorable site" in my dictionary of bureaucratic bullshit, and it means worst possible place. As the EA notes, "the site begins to encroach upon a major spawning stream which is heavily used by bears." As a result, the EA recommended that "development of this area be avoided if at all possible."

It certainly was possible to avoid development of the area by the spawning stream — the EA designated a different site for the employee trailer court. Barbee built his trailer court in the wrong place.

On their way to the Round River Rendezvous, Earth First!'s (drunk and ignorant) Montana delegation inspected both the designated site for the employee trailer court and the area Superintendent Barbee used instead. The Earth First!ers were shocked. The site designated in the EA was miles from trout spawning streams that attract grizzlies to the Grant Village area. Barbee's trailer court, however, is sandwiched between a spawning stream, a dump, and several smelly sewage lagoons.

Barbee's failure to follow the Park Service's own planning document is a clear violation of the Endangered Species Act. Furthermore, he misappropriated public funds in order to destroy Grant Village's best bear habitat. Superintendent Barbee owes Congress and the public an explanation for his actions. Let's look at what happened.

The 1979 Grant Village EA — which is a public planning document — specified that an employee trailer court should be built at a "borrow pit" (an old dump site) near the ranger station. Now the concept of building Grant Village was irrational. But based on the premise that Grant Village had to be built, the borrow pit was not an unreasonable location for the employee trailer court. Unlike the Grant Village hotel, which is a hideous eyesore on the shoreline of Yellowstone Lake, the borrow pit is tucked away in thick woods, and far from the spawning streams that draw grizzlies to Grant Village.

In 1981, the Park Service brushed aside the public's objections to the entire Grant Village development, and procured funding for Grant and the employee trailer court. The money came from the infamous "capital improvement fund," which was established as part of the contract between the NPS and TW-Services, the Park's principal concessionaire. *Earth First!* readers may already be familiar with the capital improvement fund (see "Yellowstone's Wategate" in the Beltane 1985 issue) but, at the risk of being redundant, I'll explain it again — because one key to the survival of Yellowstone's grizzlies is making sure that Congress — not the NPS — controls the capital improvement fund.

The contract requires the concessionaire to invest 22% of its gross revenues into a capital improvement fund. This fund generates approximately $4.5 million a year for repairing and replacing facilities for camping, lodging, dining, and recreation. The $4.5 million a year capital improvement fund is your money; it's public money.

Yet Yellowstone Superintendent Robert Barbee first ignored the public's plan to build the employee trailer court at the borrow pit, and then used public funds to build the trailer court right on top of a spawning stream. He chose to build the trailer court at the "least favorable site" for *any* development at Grant. Planned development at Grant still isn't completed, yet Barbee built his trailer court in an area set aside as a last-ditch location for future development.

The spawning stream, a dump, and three sewage lagoons all attract bears to Barbee's trailer court. The dump is 400 yards west of the trailer court. Theoretically, the dump is only for logs and lumber, which wouldn't attract bears. Park regulations strictly prohibit dumping edible garbage at this site. But this regulation isn't enforced. Earth First!'s Montana delegation inspected the dump and found popcorn, peanuts, Pampers, half-full beer cans, and half-empty coke bottles — a veritable feast for hungry grizzlies denied access to traditional food sources such as the trout in Grant's spawning stream.

And not only is there a spawning stream south of the trailer court, and a dump to the west; there are smelly sewage lagoons only 200 yards east of the trailers. Bears love sewage lagoons. To a grizzly's sensitive nose, the not-so-delicate aromas of a sewage lagoon are delightful. The NPS has documented inordinately high levels of grizzly bear activity at sewage lagoons throughout Yellowstone.

Grizzlies, garbage, natural foods, and people . . . at the Grant Village employee trailer court, the NPS has combined the classic ingredients for a mauling. Barbee's trailer court is an accident waiting to happen. Barbee has endangered the lives of bears and people by building this trailer court in the wrong place. The employee trailer court must be removed.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Send a letter to your members of Congress (House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; US Senate, Washington, DC 20510) and to:

Mr. William Penn Mott, Director
National Park Service
Interior Building
Washington, DC 20240

Superintendent Barbee should be personally held accountable for wantonly endangering human lives, willfully destroying grizzly habitat, and wasting public funds. Find out why Superintendent Barbee, rather than Congress, controls the $4.5 million a year capital improvement fund. Demand that the Grant Village employee trailer court be removed. The Park Service shouldn't use your money to exterminate Yellowstone's grizzlies.

Arthur Dogmeat is a former National Park Service employee at Yellowstone and has written extensively on the mismanagement of the Park for this journal.

BEARS
continued

ecosystem. He attributed the recovery to improved coordination between the various agencies. The inane statements of Peterson and Hodel clearly indicate that the management decisions coming from Washington, DC, do not favor protection of the grizzly and reflect George Orwell's *doublespeak* more than honesty.

NPS data shows the opposite of what these bureaucrats are saying. Earth First! must declare war on the efforts of the Reagan Administration to destroy the grizzly. We in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho invite EF!ers to come to Yellowstone next summer and participate in an all-out effort to shed light on the plight of the grizzly. We also urge you to write your senators and representatives (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) and tell them you want a congressional inquiry into the false statements being given to the public, and into violations of the Endangered Species Act.

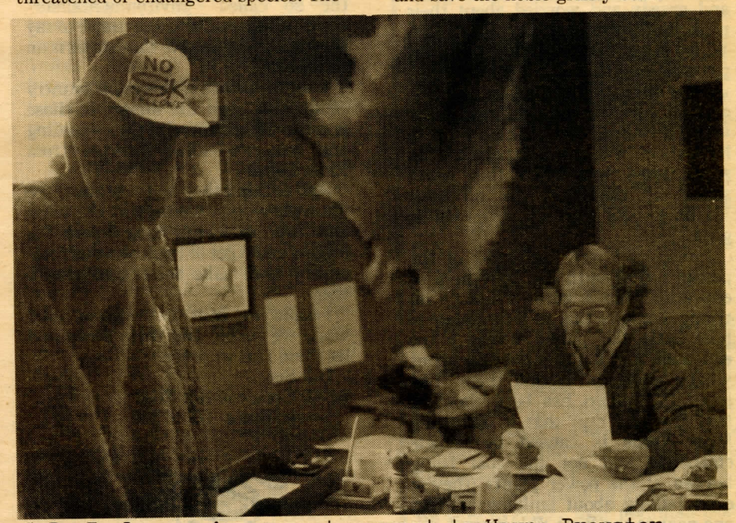
The Yellowstone grizzly has been studied for many years. Two of the world's foremost bear biologists, John and Frank Craighead, studied in the Park for 13 years, until 1970, when the NPS kicked them out of Yellowstone. No comprehensive study was done again until the IGBST was established in 1973 to study the bear in the Yellowstone Ecosystem. The IGBST has analyzed the Craighead material extensively. This data indicates that the population is still declining. In 1984, the head of the IGBST stated that in order for the grizzly population to begin to recover, less than one adult female could be lost from the ecosystem each year. For the previous 11 years, the average was 2.8 known deaths per year of adult females. In 1984, several adult females were known to have died. So far in 1985, there have been 3 known deaths — and hunting season has just begun.

In dealing with the grizzly population in the Yellowstone Ecosystem, the trend patterns of females can readily be used as an indicator of the population's health. This is due to the disproportionately low number of adult females in the ecosystem. There is no need to know exactly how many bears exist to know the health of the population. In fact, with a very dominant and wild creature such as the grizzly bear, it does more harm than good to a given population to do the types of study — such as saturation trapping — necessary to get a reliable number count.

The IGBST publishes a yearly report of technical data, and often puts together working papers during the course of the year. This information should be used in the management of the lands which the grizzly occupies. It is often said in meetings, hearings, and the press that those who defend the grizzly do not know what they want for the bear. This leads to the conclusion that because of the disagreement, it is not clear what is best for the bear or what the problems are with which land managers must deal. This is misleading. There is basic consensus from the most reputable sources — various biologists and bear managers — that superceding all else are two major needs to begin recovery of the grizzly. These are to reduce human-caused mortality, and to stop loss of habitat. All other considerations are secondary to these two critical requirements. These two problems go hand in hand. Over 85% of all human-caused deaths of bears in the Yellowstone Ecosystem occur at developed sites. Yet the only major restrictions on human use of bear habitat apply to the undeveloped backcountry of the public lands. The placement of such restrictions often occurs as a mitigation measure for increased use of existing developed sites, or for new development.

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires the use of the best available data in making decisions affecting threatened or endangered species. This applies to all agencies involved in any decision which could affect any threatened or endangered species. The grizzly bear is listed as threatened. However, the ESA is open to differing interpretations, including, for instance, the idea that the FS may use its own best available data, rather than that of the IGBST. Yet, even FS data shows that Hodel is lying when he says that the grizzly population is recovering.

Despite the requirements of the Endangered Species Act, the best data is largely ignored, especially now under the "Reign of Error" of the Reagan Administration. The citizenry must take up the cause of saving grizzlies. Since no one else seems to have the intestinal fortitude, let Earth First! lead the fight to preserve the Yellowstone Ecosystem and save the noble grizzly bear!



G.R. Izzly serving arrest warrant to Wayne Brewster, Endangered Species Field Supervisor for USFWS, for failure to enforce Endangered Species Act.
Photo by Jerry Wright, Helena Independent Record

SKI YELLOWSTONE THREATENS BEARS EARTH FIRST! & BEARS STAND TOGETHER

By Joe Woodelf

Downhill skiing attacks grizzlies.

Opposition to the proposed development of Ski Yellowstone brought Earth First! to West Yellowstone, Montana, this past August. Ski Yellowstone is a proposed year-round resort to be built just north of West Yellowstone, and 6 miles outside Yellowstone National Park. If fully developed, it would have several times more residents than West Yellowstone. A ski area with a capacity of 6500 skiers per day (4 lifts initially, 12 when completed) would be the centerpiece of Ski Yellowstone. The development would also feature a marina, 18-hole golf course, and equestrian center. There would be over 600 residential units, public accomodations for 700 persons, a 75-unit recreational vehicle park, and 195,000 square feet of commercial space. Ski Yellowstone would develop 1000 acres of corporate lands from the mouth of Red Canyon to the shore of Hebgen Lake. It would also occupy 1900 acres of National Forest on Mt. Hebgen and in Red Canyon.

The development would be in prime grizzly bear habitat, but the US Forest Service (FS) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) do not feel it will hurt the grizzly. Dick Knight, head of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team (IGBST), disagrees. He has stated that it would definitely hurt the grizzly population.

In the fall of 1983, local conservationists asked the FWS to reexamine the 1977 statement that Ski Yellowstone would not jeopardize the continued existence of the grizzly. The FWS concluded in January, 1984, that the no jeopardy decision was still good. Dick Knight stated that, had they read the IGBST data, the FWS could not reasonably have reached a no jeopardy decision. He concluded that Ski Yellowstone has the potential of becoming a "population sink" adversely affecting bears throughout at least 1146 square miles.

A variety of studies have been done on the grizzly bear in the Mt. Hebgen area in recent years. Each study was a little better than the previous ones. But the FS and FWS ignore this and still cite studies which have been superceded by better and more up-to-date data. In the spring of 1984, conservationists intensively analyzed the studies used by the Forest Service and found that the actual needs of the grizzly bear were not addressed.

FS studies of grizzly habitat have been done two ways: 1) the contracting of a 50 day study in 1976, which only examined vegetative components; and 2) in-house interpretation of data from a variety of sources. Freddies have also cited convenient parts of a thesis by a graduate student, but have failed to incorporate with this data newer material by the same student. The Cumulative Effects Analysis, a new study which the FS is undertaking now for release this winter, has been described by a Bozeman biologist as "garbage in equals garbage out!"

IGBST biologists Knight and Blanchard (author of the grad thesis mentioned above) released a working paper which condensed 11 years of IGBST data on grizzly habitat. They note that five vital needs are relevant in determining critical habitat according to the FWS (from the Federal Register). The FS only recognizes part of one!

Knight and Blanchard found that three productive adult females included Mt. Hebgen and all of the Ski Yellowstone proposed development site within their home ranges. One of these was the most productive female studied by IGBST. Two of these have since been killed by people; the third one just disappeared. Four male bears also included Mt. Hebgen in their home ranges. These 7 bears were radio-collared for studies. A number of other bears without radio-collars also use the Mt. Hebgen area. Over the period of the IGBST study, 84 single bears including 15 females with young were observed by the study team within 10 miles of Mt. Hebgen. IGBST considers this a grizzly use area of "highest density."

Independent biological data collected for local conservationists in 1984 and 1985 show that use by grizzlies is much greater than FS studies indicate. This data is being used to analyze the Cumulative Effects Analysis. But what good is all this biological data if decisions are being made and policy being set by the likes of Secretary Hodel and Forest Service Chief Max Peterson, Reagan's grizzly exterminators?

Enter Earth First!

On August 12, about 30 EF!ers gathered at the Hebgen Lake Ranger Station in West Yellowstone and unpacked signs and other tools of political disturbance. Their plan was to protest the decision of the Freddies to allow Ski Yellowstone, Inc. to keep its permit even though the conditions of the permit have not been met, and to protest the fact that the proposed development would hurt chances for recovery of the grizzly population.

US Highway 191 passes by the ranger station, so protesters were able to interact with locals and tourists, and pass out a fact sheet to tourists explaining the lack of factual justification in the Freddie decision. With the help of the Nomadic Action Group, the assembly of grizzly defenders was drilled on how an action should be done, and was given a non-violent prep. Earth First!ers from Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, Colorado, California, and Pennsylvania all participated. Response from tourists and locals was favorable. Those heading to the woods found a special notice posted by EF! With the help of sign altering material, the "Fire Danger Today" sign became "Grizzly Bear Extinction Danger: EXTREME Today; Prevent Ski Yellowstone." Spectators were joined by a grizzly mama and her cub (thanks to those who have made bear suits for EF!). The bears were a real attention getter.

An EF! fact sheet had been prepared for general distribution. A Montana EF!er took a copy in for the Freddies to examine. Although the head Freddie, Ranger Ralph Meyers (superdefender of Ski Yellowstone) was not in, another desk jockey read the fact sheet and admitted that it was all correct.

Spectators were entertained by skits. The serious nature of these theatrics probably went over the heads of most, but the Bozeman newspaper did comment on the representation of a skier who tromped over our grizzlies symbolizing "the destruction of grizzlies by the downhill ski industry."

Two successful support actions also took place that morning. In Helena, one of the Earth First! bears, G.R. Izzly, and his deputy served a warrant of arrest to Wayne Brewster of the US Fish & Wildlife Service for failure to enforce the Endangered Species Act. Wayne is the Field Supervisor for Endangered Species. He is in charge of determining if an activity will jeopardize the continued existence of the grizzly. (See photo.) Our enforcers of the Law of Nature were accompanied by the press.

Two hours later in Bozeman, G.R. Izzly and his deputy presented a letter of revocation to the attorney for Ski Yellowstone, Inc. The letter stated that Earth First!, acting in the public interest and pursuant to the Forest Service Manual, was revoking the special use permit issued by the Forest Service to Ski Yellowstone. Five violations were listed, including breach of contract and failure to comply with the Endangered Species Act.

About midday, EF! moved their protest to Fishing Bridge, the single largest impact on the grizzly population in the whole ecosystem. But before leaving for Fishing Bridge, demonstrators crowded into the West Yellowstone ranger station and sang a few rousing verses of Bill Oliver's "Habitat." This song is quickly becoming the trademark of the EF! defense of the grizzly.

Fishing Bridge is on the north end of Yellowstone Lake near the center of Yellowstone Park. At Fishing Bridge, EF!ers went to the NPS rangers and asked about the acquisition of a permit to hold a demonstration. When Park officials learned that we planned to hold a demonstration whether or not we were given a permit, they hastened to grant us a permit. While EF!ers demonstrated, many tourists talked to them and learned about threats to grizzlies. Many tourists were sympathetic toward the closure of Fishing Bridge for the well-being of grizzlies.

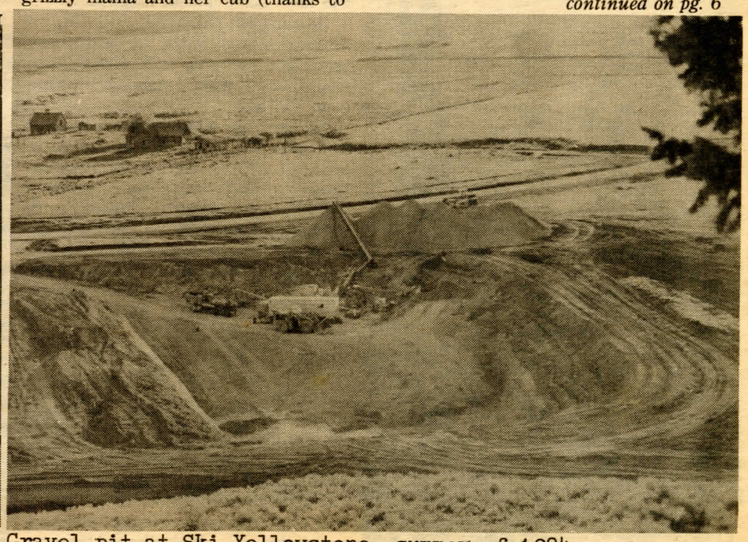
Press coverage of the actions was good. Good writing by sympathetic journalists gained us wire service coverage.

The Ski Yellowstone proposal is still alive despite the fact that controlling stockholder and president of Ski Yellowstone, Inc., John Hall, recently served time in a federal penitentiary on four felony convictions. The Madison Gallatin Alliance (MGA) and other conservation groups are questioning the FS as to why the permit has not been revoked. No substantive answer has been given.

The FS issued a permit to Ski Yellowstone in 1982, with several conditions which must be met by the developer in

continued on pg. 6

Earth First! protests Ski Yellowstone. *Photos courtesy of Marilyn Mahan.*



Gravel pit at Ski Yellowstone, summer of 1984.
Photo by Ken Salt.

Montana EF! Climbs Monument

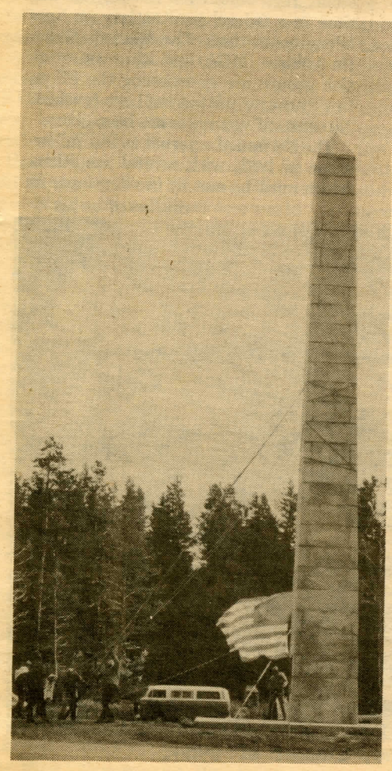
Photo by Rick Torre.

Marias Pass, Montana.

By Gary Steele

Editor's note: We've previously reported on the threats to the crucial but unprotected wild lands between the Bob Marshall Wilderness and Glacier National Park in Montana (Eostar and Lughnasadh 1985 issues). The following is an update on the direct action being planned by Montana Earth First! to protect the area from oil companies and the Forest Service.

Marias Pass over the Continental Divide was once used by generations of Indians, mountain men and settlers. Now it has a railroad and US Highway 2 running across it. At the top of the pass is a monument to Teddy Roosevelt and the need to conserve our forest lands. Glacier National Park is immediately to the north and the Bob Marshall and Great Bear Wilderness Areas stretch away to the southwest. To the southeast are the Forest Service's Badger and Two Medicine Roadless Areas. These pristine northern Rocky Mountains drainages, rich in elk, bighorn sheep, grizzly and wolf, are threatened by oil and gas development by five major oil companies: Standard Oil, Chevron, Woods Petroleum, Sohio, and American Petrofino.



The monument stands 60 feet tall, is 6 feet square at the base, tapering to 4 feet square on the top, and tipped with a pyramid type peak. It is built of granite blocks with a brass plaque at the bottom:

IN COMMEMORATION OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

In commemoration of his leadership in the conservation of the forests of the United States: "The forest problem is in many ways the most vital internal problem of the United States."

— Theodore Roosevelt

The highway splits to encircle the monument, enhancing its stateliness and height, yet at the same time the monument is dwarfed by the rugged snow covered peaks of Glacier Park less than a mile to the north.

In order to attract attention to the planned degradation of this singularly important wild area, Montana Earth First! decided to climb the monument and place plastic strips on it so that it would resemble an oil derrick. Another 25 protestors with banners, hand-outs, and signs would complete our action.

The sun was already down and the wind was blowing at 50 mph when Larry and I got to the monument on a cold September day. It cut through our clothes as we unloaded our climbing equipment. We examined the monument closely to get a feeling for the climbing challenge that this monolithic granite spire presented and experimented with our gear on the hard stone to see if our theoretical plans would function in reality. After it was too dark to see, we loaded up and drove into East Glacier where arrangements had been made for our lodging.

Hopping out of bed before 6 AM, we ate a quick breakfast at the local greasy spoon and drove up to Marias Pass to meet the rest of our companions coming from Missoula.

We kept the signs in the cars until well after the climbers had started in order to avoid attracting attention too soon (we didn't want police or press to show up until after our climbers were up the monument). But we couldn't wait long, and soon the signs and banners were in full display — a dancing bear, an 18 foot long banner reading **FOREST SERVICE PLUS OIL EQUALS GREASY POLITICS**, an American flag, our huge 20 foot long ecology flag, and lots of placards.

The first attempts at climbing the monument failed when a length of nylon webbing encircling it slipped down on one of the sharp corners and cut two thirds of the way through. On the second attempt, we pushed a large double loop of climbing rope about 20 feet high with lodgepoles. Rick climbed the rope with Gibbs Ascenders and attached the Montana Earth First! flag to it. It flapped wildly in the gusty west wind that kept everyone chilly or flat cold. Folks cheered, cameras clicked, our video equipment was rolling, and spirits were high.

Although the major tourist season was over, there was still a good amount of traffic going east and west on the highway. Many stopped to get an information sheet on the issue; there were the usual spirit-lifting "Honks for Wilderness," and a few company people who gave the thumbs down. Some bow hunters stopped and talked to the protesting bear. After the bear explained the situation, the hunters told us that the seismic testing was scattering the elk herds. We told them they must let the oil companies, Forest Service, and Congress know how they felt.

Our climbers weren't getting much higher, due to the sharp corners of the granite and the fact that we couldn't get a rope over the top of the monument. We attached another rope and Larry climbed up beside me to display our flag.

As the sun approached the western horizon, the press and police had yet to arrive. The passersby contined. One woman stopped with encouraging words and a donation of twenty dollars.

As the weather progressively got worse, we decided to make one more try for the top. We lashed two lodgepoles together for a forty-foot pole and tied a carabiner to the top end. With this and a lot of muscle, we got the ropes two-thirds of the way up. Larry climbed to our newly achieved height, and we all rejoiced at our upward progress. Our joy was short-lived, though, with the onslaught of a lightning and snow storm. We rolled up our signs and banners, pulled our ropes off the monument, and piled into our rigs, wet, cold, hungry, and happy. We drove down to East Glacier for a victory party and some phone calls to the press.

We stayed in donated motel rooms that night, and at breakast we discussed tactics for another action next summer at Marias Pass — how to make it more efficient, *and how to make it to the top!*

Gary Steele is a coordinator of Montana Earth First!.

SKI YELLOWSTONE
continued

order to keep the permit. One was that an updated financial plan must be submitted by August 1, 1985, to the FS. A document was submitted to the FS on behalf of Ski Yellowstone by Sno-engineering of Aspen, Colorado. The document was labeled as a financial plan, but the MGA contends that it does not meet FS requirements. In an appeal to the FS, MGA contested the document on several points including the following: 1) The document is not a financial plan, but an economic projection. Nowhere in the document is any mention made concerning from what source financing will come to complete phase 1, as requested by the FS.
2) The document does not present construction costs for access and utilities, yet over twenty Bozeman businesses have filed liens against Ski Yellowstone holding for recovery of construction costs of roads, ponds and lagoons during the summer of 1984 on the site of the development.

In the fall of 1984, MGA asked the FS to investigate activities in excess of a single road, which was the only construction allowed by the FS permit prior to meeting all conditions. At that time, the Freddie decision was that Ski Yellowstone had not breached the permit. The FS answer to construction of ponds and lagoons is that Ski Yellowstone had to stockpile the overburden from the gravel pit somewhere.

The Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences wrote to Ski Yellowstone in August of 1984 that "the sequence of events is quite disturbing" on the site of the proposed Ski Yellowstone. The Department was referring to construction of wastewater treatment ponds which did not meet health standards.

Clearly, government agencies are not adequately protecting the Yellowstone ecosystem. It is time for environmentalists who are concerned with the Ski Yellowstone proposed development and Fishing Bridge to write their senators and representatives (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) asking for congressional inquiries into both these threats to grizzlies and their habitat.

LOGGING HELLS CANYON
Earth First! Says "No!"

By Ric Bailey

Editor's note: In the Litha 1985 issue of Earth First!, *Ric Bailey reported on the splendid Hells Canyon area of Oregon. Here he reports on an immediate Freddie clearcutting threat to the crucial Lake Fork Roadless Area which links Hells Canyon to the designated Eagle Cap Wilderness Area. Direct action in defense of this place will probably be underway as you read.*

The Wallowa Mountains hover like a huge granite cloud on the southwestern edge of the Hells Canyon country. They are the southern extreme of the ancient home range of the Nez Perce tribe. Currently, the Eagle Cap Wilderness embraces 360,000 acres of the Wallowas, but another 100,000 acres of unprotected wild land surrounds the high granite crown of this majestic mountain range.

Not much of the lower elevation forest component of the ecosystem is protected. Of critical concern is the highly endangered Upper Imnaha-North Pine country on the southwest edge, the spectacular ecotone where the Wallowas meld into the rimrock and grasslands of Hells Canyon.

This Imnaha-North Pine area is drenched with the highest amount of precipitation in eastern Oregon; diverse forests of pine, fir, larch, aspen and spruce cover the east flowing drainages. As is usual with all dense forests, these are coveted by the timber industry.

The fir and pine is converted into lumber (mostly to perpetuate the expansion of Southern California suburbia), the larch is being substituted for cedar as decking and shingle material, and the Engleman spruce is used to feed the Japanese toothpick market.

The 23,000 acre Lake Fork Roadless Area is the center holding together the fast-diminishing integrity and wild character of the Imnaha-North Pine ecotone. Spruce bogs dominate the upper reaches of this intact and unique drainage at around 7,000 feet of elevation. Interspersed below the spruce bogs are stands of Douglas fir and western larch. In the fall, the Lake Fork drainage becomes a valley of singing gold.

The fate of the Lake Fork country was dictated in the ill-fated Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Management Plan, which was approved a year ago, opening the door to logging in 11 roadless areas. The Forest Service immediately set about to fulfill its mission of liquidating NRA forests, which spurred NRA champion, Senator Bob Packwood, to announce his intention to introduce legislation to more completely protect the Hells Canyon region.

A few days after Packwood's announcement came the bogus, but almost expected, proclamation by the Forest Service: "Lake Fork has got bugs!"

It seems as though the Forest Service has a bug for all occasions. This time, it's the Spruce Bark Beetle. At first, many of us thought that this bug was a hybrid created especially for Lake Fork: a cross between the Spruce Budworm and the Pine Beetle. Not so. It turns out that this little insect is indigenous to the area. But the Forest Service claims that a recent blowdown (a very small one) in the Upper Lake Fork drainage has caused an "epidemic" of the beetle. And in pursuit of their hallowed duty to keep the forests tidy and under (their) control, they set out to stamp out the Spruce Bark Beetle. They immediately (and privately) concocted a grandiose plan of clearcuts and accompanying roads in an attempt (apparently) to save the forest from itself.

Actually, the Forest Service will be hard pressed to get the beetles before the woodpeckers do. A convergence of many species of Woodies is conducting a veritable feast on the hapless beetles. Some observers of the situation are musing on whether the Forest Service will deem it necessary to lay out some more clearcuts to control the woodpecker infestation.

On September 30, the Lake Fork desecration logging show, otherwise known as the "Fish Lake Salvage Sale" was appealed by Earth First!, the Oregon Natural Resources Council, and a hunters' organization. Logging has, however, already commenced in some of the peripheral cutting units of the sale. If the road into the central clearcut units is punched in and logging begins there, the Wilderness designation sought for Lake Fork in the upcoming Hells Canyon legislation will have suffered a major setback. As it stands, Lake Fork is an intact drainage. Clearcuts two miles inside the roadless area in the upper end of the drainage would create permanent scars and render it undesirable in many eyes for Wilderness designation.

Among other adverse impacts of the sale is the disturbance to quality elk calving grounds and a critical migration route, and permanent soil loss and damage.

It is doubtful that the administrative appeals will stop the logging. A stay has been requested, but since the contract has been awarded, and logging has already begun, the chances of obtaining a stay are slim.

The alternatives are few and desperate. Spiked trees have been discovered by loggers in the sale area. Eco-defenders in the mountain village of Halfway on the edge of the Wallowas are mobilizing. Civil disobedience experts from Corvallis are enroute. It has been vowed that Lake Fork will not be desecrated. A determined resistance will be waged. A blockade will take place in an attempt to shut down the logging and road construction in a last ditch attempt to hold it off until the snow flies, thus buying time for the passage of the Hells Canyon Wilderness legislation which will hopefully provide enduring protection for Lake Fork.

If you are interested in contributing to the effort to protect Lake Fork and the integrity of the Hells Canyon ecosystem, please contact Oregon Earth First! at (503)742-2255 or Rte. 1, Box 146, Halfway, Oregon 97834.

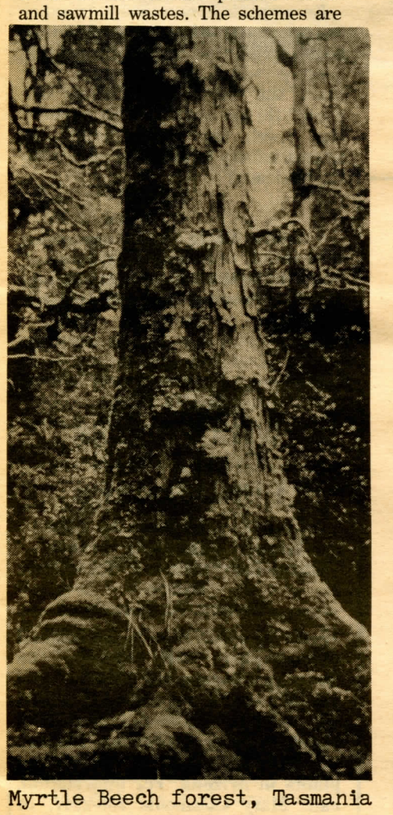
Ric Bailey is the Earth First! contact for Eastern Oregon and a long-time wilderness activist. He writes regularly for this paper.

Woodchipping Down Under

by Hu Kalyptus

Australian conservationists have revitalised the national campaign against the export woodchip industry. The campaign aims to achieve major reductions in Federal export licences of all the established woodchip operations and changes in the management of forests used to supply these schemes.

Australia has six export woodchip schemes which supply the Japanese paper industry, and to a small extent Taiwan and Korea. Most of the wood comes from public eucalypt forest. Other sources include private forests and sawmill wastes. The schemes are located in New South Wales (which has 2), Western Australia and Tasmania (3). A further scheme has been promoted for East Gippsland in Victoria.



Myrtle Beech forest, Tasmania

The industry is an environmental and economic disaster. In excess of 25,000 hectares of native forest are clearfelled each year to feed the insatiable appetite of these hungry monsters. The Australian Conservation Foundation for example, considers that, except for the use of genuine sawmill wastes, the industry should be eliminated.

The campaign is currently focusing on the Tasmanian schemes, as this year the Federal Government will decide the conditions under which they can continue to export woodchips. The outcome will set a precedent for similar forthcoming decisions about woodchipping in other states.

By 1970 almost all of Tasmania's exploitable public forests were covered by timber supply concession zones for the domestic and export woodchip industry. 400 hectares of forest are clearfelled each week — mostly for woodchips. These logging operations usually involve driving roads into mountainous country, completely clearing about 100 ha of forest at a time, carting out most of the usable timber and burning what is left. Up to 40% of the timber cut is wasted.

Trees are resown but this can't recreate the natural forest. The areas are criss-crossed by roads, deprived of rainforest species, dominated by commercially viable eucalypts and are devoid of natural beauty. They will be cut down again in 40 - 80 years.

Unfortunately, large tracts of wilderness are threatened by the massive logging operations. As well, the Tasmanian moratorium on public rainforest logging ends in 1988. The woodchip companies are now investigating ways of turning these into profits.

Over 60% of the wood removed from Tasmania's forests is exported as chips, mainly to Japan. The three companies involved are owned by two of Australia's largest corporations. It is these companies, but especially the Japanese paper companies, who make the profits at the expense of the Tasmanian forests and people.

A 1984 study showed that the Tasmanian woodchip industry received a total annual subsidy of $20 million from the taxpayer through assistance for road transport, railways, wharf facilities and electricity. Also, royalties do not cover forest management costs. The Japanese paper companies get unrealistically cheap wood.

A joint draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was released this year by the woodchippers and the Tasmanian Forestry Commission. A final is now in preparation.

The draft, however, was totally inadequate. It assumed that all available forests in Tasmania would be logged, even large tracts of wilderness. It presented no alternatives and proposed that the current rate of logging be maintained even though "sustained yield" forestry is ignored in Tasmania. Destruction of wilderness is condoned by suggesting the use of visual "management plans."

As well as criticising the EIS, conservationists are taking the initiative by:

-developing forest reserve proposals and alternative forest management plans

-promoting alternative economic strategies for the forest industries

-creating links with the labour movement to tackle the jobs issue

-preparing a wide variety of publicity material

-encouraging national grass roots support for the campaign.

The Japanese paper industry has grown so much since World War Two that its tentacles now reach to many countries in the S.E Asia/Pacific region. A co-ordinated campaign involving conservationists in Australia, America, Japan and Pacific countries could provide an effective defence of remaining regional forests against further destruction.

Further information on the Australian situation can be obtained from the Australian Conservation Foundation, 672B Glenferrie Road, Hawthorn 3122, Victoria, Australia; The Wilderness Society, 130 Davey St, Hobart 7000, Tasmania, Australia; and Total Environment Centre,18 Argyle St, Sydney 2000, New South Wales, Australia.

Clearfelling in Tasmania's forests.
Photo by The Wilderness Society.

COLORADO EARTH FIRST! PROTESTS WILDERNESS WATER DIVERSIONS

Editor's note: The University of Colorado in Boulder sponsored a speech by Earth First!'s Dave Foreman on September 16. That night 450 people crowded into a room that seats 180 to hear Foreman call for "ethics, vision, passion and courage" in the environmental movement. Local environmentalists, inspired by the Round River Rendezvous in their state this summer, made good work of Foreman's visit: forty Earth First!ers in the area met with Dave and organized an active Colorado Earth First! group. They decided to first tackle the overwhelming threat of water diversions from West Slope Wilderness Areas, like the Holy Cross, and massive damn projects on free-flowing rivers, like Two Forks on the South Platte — in other words, to take on the Goliath of the greedy and entrenched Colorado Front Range water establishment. Only one week after Foreman's speech, Colorado Earth First! made its presence known at a Denver Water Board hearing on the Two Forks Damn proposal, by speaking for Bear and Trout, by presenting pieces of lawn turf in exchange for free-flowing rivers and inviolate wilderness watersheds. The following are their statements:

By David Lucas

We the patriots of Colorado Earth First! are here tonight to make a stand. We pledge ourselves to the defense of Earth against the war being waged on her by the forces of empire. We will not just sit here while our homeland is desecrated by the rich and powerful. The empire wants water for its great cities and its great civilization. All life depends on water. Therefore, the empire wants control over life. Our lives and freedom are at stake!

We believe that Earth and all that she has created over billions of years is sacred. It is dangerous folly and doublespeak worthy of Big Brother himself to trumpet a healthy economy while we ruin a planet. Bigger is better. Ignorance is bliss. Growth is prosperity. The truth is lies. No! Earth First! It is madness to always insist on growth and regard growth as inevitable when that growth is the cancer of industrial civilization spreading across the globe after power and profit, destroying the unimaginable beauty of creation — whole ecosystems, original human cultures and traditions — the life support system we all need. We are not just talking butterfly habitat! We are talking ecocatastrophe.

It is almost a cliche to state that humanity is destroying its own home. History has witnessed the evolution, now rampant, of large units — tribes, religions, empires, states, armies, governments, nations, multinational corporations — which have come to dominate this planet and its human beings. Like a race of new-age dinosaurs more terrible than a million tyranosaurus rexes. No t-rex ever set off an H-bomb.

Human beings actually can live on Earth like other animals and plants. That is our birthright as much as theirs. Civilization destroys human beings by socializing or brutalizing them away from being human. Hook your frontal lobes to the big TV and go for the gusto — you can have it all. Science will provide. Cheeseburgers and Subarus all around.

Will Colorado Wildernesses be drained for lawns in Denver?

Photo by Dave Foreman.

Water Proposal

Now that you've spent 26 million dollars "studying" your water system we thought you might be ready for some straight advice for free. We give you the Earth First! water proposal. Water for life! Nothing you empire builders will ever do could possibly compare with the original water system: these great Shining Mountains with their free-flowing rivers, beautiful canyons and abundant life. How can we begin to talk about using or even conserving water before we have reverence for water. Water for life. Before people, industry, jobs, real estate, profits, condominiums, and water skiing. And Winnebagos!

Admit the utter absurdity of Kentucky bluegrass lawns around everyman's castle in this beautiful but undeniably arid bio-region. Let's get busy liberating some rivers from those damn ugly plugs, and teach ourselves how to live with the land instead of trying to dominate her. There's plenty of good work to be done. And it would cost less —infinitely less in the long run — than the enormous diversion systems proposed by the bureaucratic extremists. Let the rivers flow. Water for life!

Personal Addresses

To the Denver Water Board and the minions of empire who will make the immediate decisions: Think hard about what you are doing. Have the wisdom to put our Earth first in your priorities. We sincerely recommend that you all see the movie *The Emerald Forest* and try to open your minds and hearts to it.

Charles Jordan, senior Denver water advisor, stated at an earlier hearing that the environmental impacts of these water projects have been pretty well determined by now. Surely this man is intelligent enough to see the arrogance of this remark. Mr. Jordan what are you trying to put a dollar sign on? Mr. Jordan was quoted in Sunday's *Rocky Mountain News* as follows: "In many ways, the entire system was designed with Two Forks in mind." Mr. Jordan is suave, debonair, elegant, urbane, sophisticated and, maybe, impartial. It is that hope which prompts us to respectfully submit to you, sir, that if you spend a zillion dollars studying environmental impacts you will not come to a true understanding of the effects of throwing these colossal monkey-wrenches into the workings of Earth.

To the sharks who moan piously about our duty to save this water for our grandchildren while they grab for billions in star wars contracts and massive development, we say: let's keep Colorado and wait until those overdeveloped downstream fools come begging to our borders for the sight of water flowing in a stream or a mountainside free of condos. You profit mongers are truly deserving of universal derision and contempt. John Vanderhoof and the Alliance of Colorado Fatcats: remember the Boston Tea Party — no taxation without representation!

To the environmentalists: How do you keep up with the mind-numbing task of monitoring this process? Who's paying you guys? Have vision. Be our allies. Much good can be accomplished by intelligent people working with dedication to change the way things have been done. But don't be too enticed by the system. Don't get too technical or too fastidious to be spiritual. It doesn't matter if 10,000 wackos are out there mining spirituality. To deny the power of Earth is to deny the very nature of reality. We all need that power.

To the people who are in the way of these projects — Dominic Frazier, and others in Bailey and Foxton and Estabrook: It's time not to weep for Earth but to fight for her. Fight for your land! Earth First! will stand with you.

To the people of Colorado: First, turn off those dang sprinklers. Let Colorado come back in around your homes and speak to you. Join in the defense of your homeland. If one in a hundred of you will, we can stop the dozers on the roads. Help Earth First! resist the empire.

Spiritual Message

This is the crux of the matter. I will let the spirit of this hawk speak.

Know that in a short time your bodies will return to earth and that when your little spark jumps back to ground this question will burn your mind, your heart, and your soul — Do you love Earth? Do you truly love this sapphire blue jewel, this water planet, set against infinity in the awesome unending blackness?

Colorado Earth First! is organizing on a variety of issues. To get involved, contact David Lucas or Kathy Hands, Box 241, Boulder, CO 80306 (303)449-4048.

COLORADO WILDERNESS CONFERENCE

Wilderness supporters throughout Colorado are planning to gather at the annual Wilderness Leaders Meeting on Nov. 16-17 in Leadville, at the Colorado Outward Bound School.

The stalled Colorado Wilderness Bill that proposes to designate approximately 874,000 acres of Forest Service lands as Wilderness needs renewed, organized support on the grassroots level if we are to convince our legislators that Colorado wants more wilderness.

There will be serious brainstorming on strategies; speakers on federal reserved water rights, wild & scenic rivers, mineral leasing, timbering, mining, ORV use, acid rain, and overuse. There will also be updates on BLM wilderness, including the compilation of a conservationists' proposal.

If you plan on attending, please call the Colorado Open Space Council in Denver to register at 393-0466. Cost for the entire weekend, which includes 3 meals on Saturday, 2 on Sunday, and lodging for both Friday and Saturday nights is only $10.00.

A GRIZ IN DENVER

WHO WILL SPEAK FOR EARTH?

Observations of the only griz at the Denver Water Board meeting:

This place is a scene from my worst nightmare, my worst nightmare being the invasion of my winter den by a vast horde of drooling two-legged creatures intent on destroying my final hold on my homeland. Reality: "Humans" milling all about me, droning in monotone. All this mass confusion is pretty hard for me to take. After all, I've been in a perpetual hibernation for quite some time now. In fact, this is a case of my spirit in one place, my body in quite another. So, my body is still deeply relaxed and tugging on my spirit, which has come to a special hearing in a big human center known as Denver.

There's talk about that Denver is going to invade yet another pristine valley and flood all the life away. Ain't much life left in these here Colorado hills as it is. Oh sure, there's some, but it ain't what it used to be. Hell, my kind ain't been seen in these parts for years. Wolves, they're gone, and the big cats are followin'. The other creatures are going bit by bit. Humans just keep whittlin' away at their homes and at the lifeblood of the land — water. All for the sake of perpetuating their species via steel and concrete.

Finally a human gets up and breaks this unnerving drone around me. He speaks a language of Earth, a language I can understand! Leave the water be! Stop tampering with the land! Revere the life around you! Spirit of Hawk joins him and they speak together. Humans stand up to speak for the streams, for their fellow creatures, to speak for Earth! One human offers to stop wasting water on the horrible monoculture humans plant to ward off the truth of nature. And he's going to give the water to me, to the trout from my old haunts, to the creatures of the real world.

A Woman takes my paw to guide me through the unearthly obstacles, to those who are standing with Earth. A green humpback trout who has made the long trip from his home to be here, lets the humans know that they are destroying his home, destroying the free-flowing rivers and streams of these great mountains.

The humans' offer to share the wonders of this planet with all creatures gives me hope that one day I will emerge once again in the real world.

ARIZONA WILDERNESS COALITION FUND-RAISER

Thursday, October 31, 1985
Tempe Community Center
Rural & Southern, SW corner, Tempe
Tickets: $2.50 each

Featuring a slide show by professional photographer Bill Thomas on "America's Endangered Wildlife," door prizes, and all money raised to benefit the Arizona Wilderness Coalition's efforts to preserve wild lands and halt the rapid loss of native animals and plants in Arizona. For information, call: Mary Cosaboom 838-2947, or Joni Bosh 956-4390.

OUTLAW RIVER RUNNERS BUSTED

By Canyon Frog

Saturday, July 6, 1985

They were waiting. The tree fuzz had been waiting and watching along the highways and at various access points to the Green River 24 hours a day for three days. Their targets were a small group of Colorado Springs river runners who had previously announced that they would run the Green River through Dinosaur National Monument without a permit.

Saturday and Sunday, ten boaters were arrested by seven armed Park Rangers, some from Colorado National Monument and from as far away as Rocky Mountain National Park. Accompanied by James Bredar, Assistant US Attorney from Denver, the cops had been in the area since July 4th, and they were very pissed off. Some of the boaters were shocked to see the extreme measures taken by the Park Service to prevent a few private citizens from peacefully floating down this river. Mary McCurdy, one of the kayakers arrested, said that the officers showed unusual apprehension and fear in dealing with these "outlaw boaters."

After the arrests were made, all of the boaters' equipment and food were confiscated. The "fugitives" were transported handcuffed in a van from the Lodore Ranger Station to Federal Court in Grand Junction, Colorado.

In court, four boaters pled guilty to charges of running a river without a permit and failure to comply with a "lawful order" when they were ordered ashore.

Stuart Bray, the trip leader, Mary and Don McCurdy, Liz Nichol, Collyn Bray and Eric Leaper were ordered to attend a court hearing in Grand Junction on July 16th.

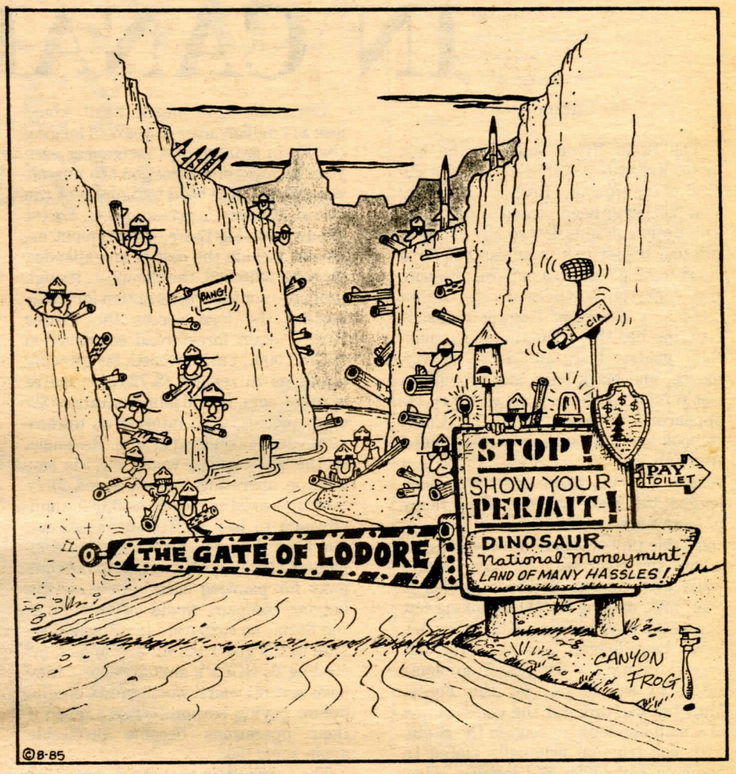
Eric Leaper, who is Executive Director of the National Organization for River Sports, had managed to elude the river rangers until he reached the take-out at Echo Park. He allegedly splashed some water on a few cops and was charged with a felony for forcibly resisting arrest and interference with a Park Ranger. Eric was told he was a dangerous fugitive and that he faced a possible $250,000 fine if convicted.

Kim, Collyn and Mary were referred to by the cops as "uncooperative females," and Doug and Don were locked in a holding cell until midnight on Saturday.

This "vile" act of civil disobedience was in protest of the policies of the National Park Service which issues a lopsided number of permits to commercial river outfitters compared to what is available to the private boater.

The outfitters operating on the permit portion of the Green are given a quota of permits annually. Permits are also available to the private boaters who have to compete for them through a lottery-type drawing. There are many more applicants than there are private permits and the odds are about one in six that you'll get a permit.

But the demand for river trips with concessionaires has dropped steadily for several years, and over 100 of the trips now assigned to commerical outfitters don't launch at all. Meanwhile, if you've got the bucks, you can always get a river trip with outfitters because they're having trouble filling up all of their trips. But as a private boater you'll have problems because of the present system.



Bears protest Mt. Graham scopes. Photo by Paul Pierce.

MT. GRAHAM
continued

Graham. We also presented copies of our proposal and demands to reporters.

Overall, our protest was a success. Supervisor Tippeconnic and Steward astronomers took notice of our determination, as evidenced by the presence of Tippeconnic and key astronomers at a meeting we later requested with the head of the Steward Observatory. Newspaper coverage of our action was poor, but TV coverage was good. Arizona newspapers continue to ignore the Mt. Graham issue and, unlike other papers throughout the country, continue to overlook EF! actions. We expect this to change as we escalate our efforts to stop the observatory, and after we generate enthusiasm for ecological issues by means of a big Arizona EF! rally planned for early 1986.

Arizona EF! welcomes additional help in fighting the observatory and other ecological menaces in Arizona. In particular, we would appreciate (as would other EF! chapters) any animal or plant costumes which persons could donate to us for our street drama.

Neutralizing Acid Rain

Acid Rain Film and Conference

By John Davis

Having just held a successful demonstration (with Earth First!, Greenpeace, and a steel workers union) against the Phelps Dodge copper smelter in Douglas, Arizona, GASP (Groups Against Smelter Pollution) is now raising funds to produce a documentary about the Douglas smelter. This documentary, to be shown nationwide, will depict the atrocities inflicted upon Western residents and ecosystems by the infamous Douglas smelter. The Douglas smelter has recently moved onto the list of the 5 worst emitters of sulfur dioxide in North America. While almost all other major industrial air polluters have had to install pollution controls (albeit inadequate controls), Phelps Dodge Douglas has refused to do so. However, GASP has made great progress in the fight to get this smelter closed. If GASP raises enough money for the documentary, the public wrath raised by the film could well spell doom for Phelps Dodge Douglas. GASP needs contributions. Please send to GASP, Box DB, Bisbee, AZ 85603.

Meanwhile, Earth First! and GASP are initiating plans for a small strategy conference on acid rain, specifically for the purpose of generating radical actions (not to quibble over whether or not acid rain hurts crops, etc.; one of Ronnie's cronies recently concluded that acid rain should be reduced: what unmitigated brilliance!). The conference is intended for acid rain organizers. It will probably be in sunny Tucson in early winter. Persons interested in attending or in any way joining an Earth First! air pollution/acid rain task force, please contact John Davis with EF! in Tucson.

ENVIRONMENT AND PEACE?

by Edward C. Fritz
Chairman of Texas Committee on Natural Resources

The Green parties in ten western European nations have branched out far into peace activities. Some American environmentalists are considering whether to do likewise. Whichever choice we make, we can gain or suffer drastically.

Ten leading environmental lobbies based in Washington, DC, recently issued a joint statement which included a call for enforceable mutual nuclear disarmament. They have not yet had time to assess the reactions among their members and contributors. At least one other environmental group has gone still further toward overlapping into the peace movement. A prime benefit could be to strengthen the political influence of both movements.

An international consensus is forming that to a save a quality environment we must earn more political power. In Germany, the Green Party made headway in 1983 by winning 27 seats in the Bundestag. Their Belgian counterparts achieved similar successes. However, those two nations have proportional representation, a privilege not available in the United Kingdom, where the Ecology Party is ineffective, and certainly not in the United States, where third parties are black holes, consuming the energies of idealists.

In the US, the League of Conservation Voters, Sierra Club, and others have been working mainly within the Democratic and Republican parties, with remarkable successes. But their limited resources have restricted them to supporting a small number of successful congressional and gubernatorial candidates. Once elected, our endorsees have been unable to stop the decline in our environmental quality, no matter which party is in power.

One response is to expand our front, support more candidates. This will be done, but it requires us to make large campaign contributions. Some congressional candidates are spending more than a million dollars per race. To have much impact, environmentalists need to put up thousands of dollars for each candidate.

However, then we face the growing propaganda against "interest groups." So long as our concerns are confined to the environment, earth-shaking though it be, some people will consider us an "interest group," and will depreciate our impact accordingly.

How can we make a quantum leap above our present inadequate level of influence? Some say we can leap up by aligning with or becoming the peace movement. An understandable transition is from opposing nuclear energy to supporting nuclear disarmament. There are several problems with this approach:

1) The environmental field is already as broad as most of us can handle.

2) Some environmentalists, including some large contributors, disagree with various policies and approaches of the nuclear disarmament movement.

3) Those who favor nuclear disarmament are not all in harmony.

4) Nuclear disarmament is only a part, although an important part, of the alternative to war.

The alternative to war is law. Mere treaties are temporary, and are unen-

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LOGGING ATROCITY IN CANADA

by Rabinowitz

The Stein River Valley is the last major watershed within 100 miles of the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, that has never been logged or dammed. The Stein contains 450 square miles of pristine wilderness, roadless but for a short mining road to a mineral prospect just over the northern divide. As an oasis in a desert of logging roads, it contains healthy populations of mountain goats, blacktail deer, beaver, moose, and black bear, and provides a last refuge for the grizzly, which is disappearing in southern B.C.. Coho, chinook and pink salmon and steelhead trout all run on the Stein. There is a reason why the Stein has never been logged: the lower 18 miles of the valley is very narrow with little or no merchantable timber. There are also canyons where the river cuts through granite walls with continuous steep grades of over 40%, making for scenic hiking but expensive road building. The valley has never been logged because never, not even in boom years, has it made economic sense to log there. Yet the Forest Ministry has ordered the construction of a mainline logging road in the Stein, with construction originally slated to begin in June 1985 and logging calculated to begin in 1988. The irony is that it is still uneconomical to log there: the people of British Columbia will have to pay $14 million in subsidies to destroy this unique wilderness, and even the logging company stands to lose $46 million in the venture!

Lisette '85

The government's own Stein Moratorium Study in 1976 determined it was not economical to log the Stein at that time, and since then two independent analysts have detailed the extent of financial loss to the logging company and the government. Trevor Jones, the author predicting the total loss of $60 million after 15 years (with cost increasing annually, $14 million in government subsidies, $46 million by the logging company, B.C. Forest Products) has used B.C. Forest Product's own financial return and cost estimates. Michael M'Gonigle of the Institute for New Economics (a non-profit society developing economic strategies to ensure resource development for the long-term benefit of local communities) points out that logging the Stein Valley is a risky enterprise rife with uncertainties, such as volume of timber, falling timber prices, mill losses and possible closures (the local Boston Bar mill has lost money for several years and was closed for 11 months in 1982/83). The vice-president of B.C. Forest Products, Gerry Burch, is quoted in the *Province* newspaper on March 17, 1985 as saying: "In effect the government is telling us what to do — to log the Stein or have our quota cut back. They (the Forest Ministry) don't care if we lose money or not; they're telling us to get on with it."

Since the government itself would lose $14 million after 15 years of logging the Stein (with losses increasing each year because of interest on the unrecovered debt), it is hard to figure why the Forest Ministry is pressing B.C. Forest Products to log there. Government expenses include the cost of an expanded ferry (at $816,000, the cheapest, though probably not the wisest option for transporting the logs across the Fraser River), main forest road construction ($1,780,000), nursery costs for growing seedlings to replant ($.72/cubic metre of wood logged), and administration ($2/cubic metre), with interest on unrecovered debt calculated at 10%. Revenues to the government would include savings on operating the expanded ferry over the existing ferry ($50,000 annually due to less staff) and annual net stumpage fees paid by the logging company of $140,000 (after credit to the company for planting costs). Because the logging company would lose money in the Stein, no corporate taxes would accrue to the government, and in fact, according to BCFP's annual report, they have several years' worth of tax credits before paying corporate taxes, even if their operations become profitable again some day.

The assumption that the government would cover the cost of the main haul road and expanded ferry is based on the (hopefully unlikely) situation that the government would allow BCFP to transfer their stumpage payments in the Vancouver Forest Region to the Kamloops (Stein area) Region. The Save the Stein Coalition explains the stumpage payment situation as follows:

"Forest companies finance main logging access roads and basic silviculture by deducting such expenditures from their stumpage payments to the government . . . . The companies liked this system in the late 1970's because gross stumpage rates were high enough that logging roads and silviculture could be entirely financed through the current year's stumpage credits. In the 1980's, with stumpage rates being at minimum levels, the companies have not liked the system as much . . . minimum stumpage rates are sometimes not enough to finance these expenditures. The Stein is a case in point. The estimated cost of the main logging road is $1.8 million, of which $1.4 million would have to be spent before reaching the first merchantable timber. The annual gross stumpage charged to B.C. Forest Products for logging in that Region would be small compared to the road cost. A substantial amount of money would therefore have to be borrowed by BCFP at prevailing interest rates to finance most of the road cost. Incurring such a sizeable debt to permit logging of an area with dismal financial prospects does not appeal to BCFP."

So, under pressure by the Forest Ministry to log the Stein, the company has sought to minimize the economic burden on itself by asking to be allowed to apply stumpage credits obtained by building roads in the Stein against (unused) stumpage payable in the Vancouver Region. And the Forest Ministry is considering allowing such transfers. The problem with this policy change is that it would subsidize uneconomic logging where the free-market system would dictate that logging should not take place. Funds generated by logging good quality timber stands should be used to reforest those lands for insured future production (the Forestry goal of "sustainable yield") rather than to build roads to uneconomic forests better left as wilderness.

Another way BCFP might try to make logging the Stein more profitable which would also cause the Canadian government to lose stumpage fee revenue (and which would give the economy fewer logging and milling jobs) is by high grading the timber — logging only the most accessible, better quality trees. Apparently anticipating this approach, the Strategic Studies Branch of the Ministry of Forests opted for an expanded ferry for transporting logs across the Fraser River rather than a bridge, though the bridge would be more reliable since high spring and summer runoffs cause ferry shutdowns, and as much higher traffic volume could result from logging operations. They explained this choice by saying that the ferry has "the added feature that, if markets or other reasons preclude the full development of the Stein River, the capital sunk in crossing the Fraser River is far less."

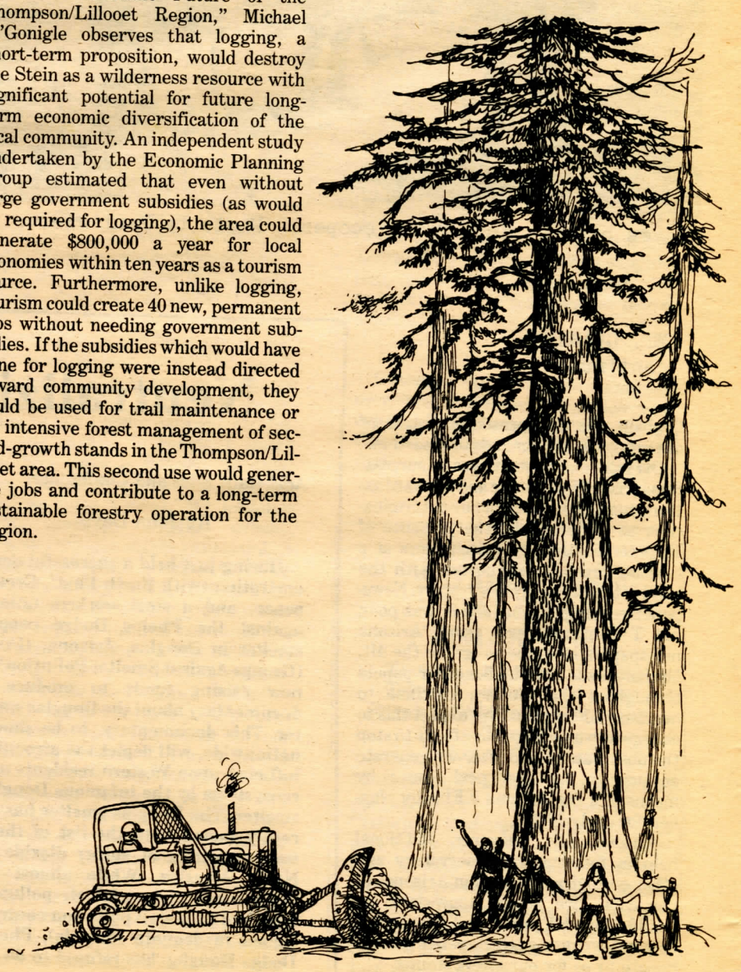
However, if the Stein is disrupted as an intact wilderness ecosystem by logging, a lot more would be sacrificed than "the capital sunk in crossing the Fraser River." The Stein Valley has a great variety of ecological systems, ranging from ponderosa pine parkland with only 10 inches annual rainfall in the westward section of the lower valley to an upper river spruce and hemlock forest more typical of outer coastal ranges, which receives 80 inches of annual precipitation. The watershed is completely encircled by high mountains with summit elevations up to 9700 feet. To date, the B.C. park system does not include such a diverse natural region as the Stein. In addition, 78 archaeological sites have been identified in the Lower Stein alone, with oral testimony suggesting that findings will also be rich upstream. The lower sites include a huge canyon wall covered with paintings, as well as other pictograph sites, burial sites, and evidence of winter pit houses, sweat lodges, and cache pits. The Heritage Conservation Branch praises the number and quality of these Lower Stein sites, and the entire Stein area has also drawn the attention and commendation of the Economic Planning Group of Canada (for "back door" recreation potential and its strategic location on a scenic circle tour from Vancouver), the Ministry of Tourism (for its "undisturbed terrain, wildlife viewing and area heritage"), and the Recreation Sub-Committee in a report for the Stein Public Advisory Group (noting that all large valleys around it have been logged, mined, or both, and that there are not comparable large undeveloped rivers so low and accessible to major population centers).

In his paper, "Stein Valley Watershed and the Economic Future of the Thompson/Lillooet Region," Michael M'Gonigle observes that logging, a short-term proposition, would destroy the Stein as a wilderness resource with significant potential for future long-term economic diversification of the local community. An independent study undertaken by the Economic Planning Group estimated that even without large government subsidies (as would be required for logging), the area could generate $800,000 a year for local economies within ten years as a tourism source. Furthermore, unlike logging, tourism could create 40 new, permanent jobs without needing government subsidies. If the subsidies which would have gone for logging were instead directed toward community development, they could be used for trail maintenance or for intensive forest management of second-growth stands in the Thompson/Lillooet area. This second use would generate jobs and contribute to a long-term sustainable forestry operation for the Region.

M'Gonigle recommends that before logging plans advance further, local communities should have a chance to conduct an economic inquiry into desirable options for developing the regional economy. Indeed, locals seem upset by the Stein logging proposals. Farmers have refused to sell a logging road right of way. Court proceedings are pending for expropriation of their farmland. More than 70 people packed a local meeting to discuss implications of Stein logging. Chief Ruby Dunstan of the Lytton Band addressed the band's concern and the effect logging would have on native people. Others expressed concern about potential damage to peoples' water systems.

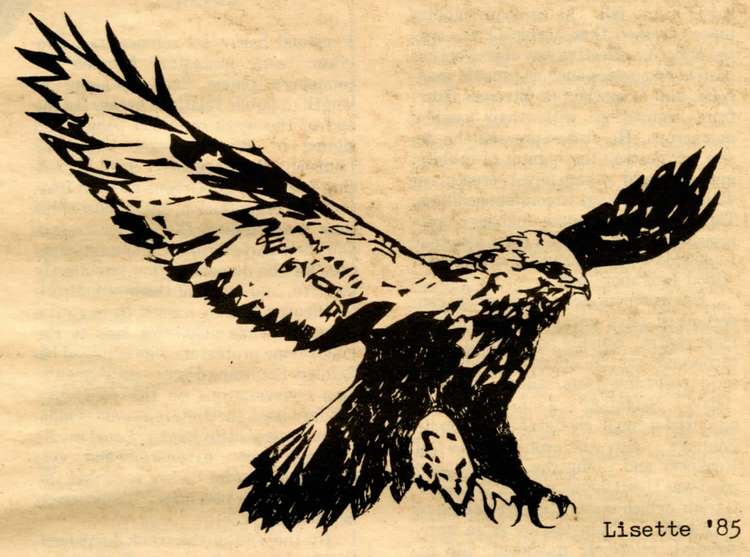
A guide to hiking in the Stein has been out since 1979, but even so, the area is not well known and the public is not aware of the logging controversy. There is now a need for a public outcry as the deadline for road construction approaches.

WHAT YOU CAN DO QC For those not able to actually go to the Stein Valley and check out what can be done to save it by working in the vicinity, the Save the Stein Coalition is urging people to ask why a fiscally responsible government would want to log the Stein. Ask the Minister of Forests, the Hon. Tom Waterland; the Minister of Finance, the Hon. Hugh Curtis; and the Minister of the Environment, the Hon. Austin Pelton, all c/o Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4, Canada. Information on logging economics and a copy of "Exploring the Stein River Valley" (for $5 Canadian) can be obtained from the Society Promoting Environmental Conservation (SPEC) at 2150 Maple St., Vancouver, B.C. v6J 3T3, Canada. Formed to oppose the logging and serving as a local information base is the Stein Action committee, c/o Joan McIntyre, Box 343, Lytton, B.C., VOK 1ZO, Canada. Also there's the Save the Stein Coalition, Box 338, Lytton, B.C., VOK 1ZO, Canada—they put out the "Stein River Valley News."



VOICES FROM THE WILDERNESS IN CANADA
STEIN VALLEY WILDERNESS FESTIVAL

By Rabinowitz



On Labor Day weekend, over 400 people, ranging from babies to folks in their sixties, ascended 2,000 feet, crossing talus slopes and a ridge, to participate in a three day cultural festival in high alpine meadowland in the Stein River watershed of British Columbia. Organized by the Lillooet Tribal Council, the gathering was of native and white people joining together in opposition to the destruction of the last remaining pockets of intact natural ecosystems in British Columbia. These last wilderness regions represent only 2 - 3% of British Columbia's land, and yet their protection is being bitterly fought by the logging interests dominating BC, who are less adept at the good management of areas already logged than they are in the cruder approach of clearcutting the last trees available — no matter how uneconomic and government subsidy-dependent the raping of these last natural lands may be.

Although a major focus of the gathering concerned efforts to protect the Stein watershed, speakers from other parts of BC addressed similar battles to preserve British Columbian wilderness, including Meares Island, the Stikine River, and South Moresby/ Queen Charlotte Islands — all of which involve violation of unsettled land claims of the Native peoples of the area, most of whom still live in or near these ancestral areas. Even on a governmental level, Indian claims and defense of sacred homelands coupled with white local and non-local support is becoming a recognizable pattern in BC wilderness advocation. As happened with Meares Island, a nonviolent direct action confrontation between natives and non-native supporters on one side and logging company and government representatives on the other looks inevitable with the Stein. A Canadian government official has commented that the fight for the Stein "will make Meares Island look like a tea party." Government representatives have already refused to meet with representatives of the Lillooet Tribal Council, and *The Vancouver Sun* is quoting those who predict direct action in front page coverage.

The strength of these native-white environmental coalitions is evident. It has helped pushed the Indian land claims issue out into the open, with one Canadian political party finally considering partial settlement and allowance of native self-government, although falling short of granting Indians sovereignty as separate nations or of recognizing the validity of land claims through full scale compensation or recognition of title. On the other hand, Indian involvement has bolstered the legitimacy of white environmental concerns in the public eye, giving them a leg to stand on in court and producing a healthy mix and harmony of interests in larger numbers.

The lessons to be gained by US environmental activists and native groups are obvious. For instance, isn't the Big Mountain Hopi and Navajo land struggle in Arizona worthy of Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth, Earth First!, et al. support? So, too, could Indian tribes with outstanding land claims or ancestral ties to US lands help white environmentalists save natural areas important also to the native people.

The process of coming together as people in itself makes the effort worthwhile. I returned from the Stein cultural festival refreshed in spirit in ways that were directly attributable to the presence and calm, cheerful outlook of the Indians there. Elders were flown in by helicopter to be the speakers of honor and a smiling native man suffering from cancer was able to attend this way on a stretcher. Younger members of the tribe helped guide latecomers along the darkening trail with flashlights, cooked for the tribe-sponsored feasts, drummed for mixed and native music and led prayers and songs. One song at the conclusion of a strategy brainstorming session of 85 people around a fire the last night seemed to bring the moon up over the highest peaks.

Many had cleansed themselves for the gathering in sweats beforehand, and on the morning of our hike back out, a solemn pipe ceremony of thanks to the four directions, the sky and the earth concluded our stay with those who are always there but threatened now.

Since the gathering we have held a "friendly picket" outside the offices of the company proposing to log the Stein, British Columbia Forest Products, in downtown Vancouver. Our signs and statments to their officers and members of the media supported BCFP's stated position of not wanting to log the Stein. By supporting their stated position in this way, we forced their true position of "We will log the Stein" out into the open in the next day's *Vancouver Sun*. Now the industry is claiming that it is not possible to decrease production or change the product line at the company's Boston Bar Mill where the logs from the Stein would be cut. The chiefs of the Lillooet Tribe handed in their own declaration in support of the Lytton Indian Band "that the Lillooet Tribal Council oppose any logging to be carried out in the Stein watershed or any other development unless they receive the consent from those tribes who hold aboriginal title to the area."

Premier Bill Bennett has gone on record as saying that tourism will soon overtake forestry as BC's number one industry and that it is time to turn BC into a world-class "destination resort." Despite these comments, he and the Forestry Minister, Tom Waterland, refused to meet with us and discuss the Stein's potential. It is time for Bennett to hold by his word for the Stein, since the festival in the steep, less accessible alpine region of the Stein attracted over 400 people from at least seven countries — Canada (including the eastern part), the USA, Australia, Finland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and West Germany. Not all these people had local vested interests in the Stein to bring them up there — obviously this place has tourism value as wilderness. With the chainsaws and steam shovel coming down on so much of our last wilderness around the world, these last misty islands and great mountain shoulders of British Columbia could be a unique and cherished museum — where the exhibits are still living and relating to each other in their intricate webs.

One hundred and fifty people attended a meeting held in Vancouver September 24th to bring people from the gathering together again to form committees for ongoing work to save the Stein. Major information coming out of the meeting included that logging road construction could begin as early as the end of that week since the full length has been surveyed and expropriation of the farmland necessary for access has been proceeding against the will of the farmers. If a blockade of the logging road proves necessary, it will be initiated by locals, with outsiders coming in to support the effort once it is already underway. This will create a basis for understanding among residents of small towns in the area who are not yet opposed to the logging.

The Lytton Indian Band and the Stein Action Committee will host a Thanksgiving gathering at the mouth of the Stein near the proposed road's beginning on October 13th. This will include elders and other speakers, a Thanksgiving feast, and hiking in the lower Stein.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

You can help save the Stein Wilderness! Adopt a Stein tree— specify if you would like to adopt a cedar, fir, Ponderosa pine, or cottonwood. Your adopted tree lives in a beautiful old growth forest in southern British Columbia's last remaining wilderness watershed, and grows on a proposed logging road into the heart of the rugged Stein. The BC government plans to allow it to be cut down within the next few weeks. Your tax deductible contribution of $20, $50, or $100 will go toward the legal costs of stopping the destruction. With every adoption you will receive:

*photo of tree and map of tree's exact location;

*unlimited visiting rights (you can't take it home);

*Tax deductible receipt;

*your tree will be ribboned with the name you give it, so specify the name you would like.

Please send your tax deductible donation with your name and full address to: Save the Stein Fund, Stein Action Committee, Box 196, Lytton, BC V0K 1Z0, Canada. You can send Canadian dollars by purchasing an international money order from US post offices.

PEACE & ENVIRONMENT
continued

forceable without law. Although it will take a long struggle to achieve law among nations on a world level (not as long, perhaps, for a European or even Atlantic Union), those who work for nuclear disarmament will demonstrate a broader interest base if they also work toward the solution for all war, not just nuclear war. Then, if a nuclear treaty is passed, environmentalists will continue their broad role of working onward for world law. The long-range goal of world law will serve another purpose — to keep the environmental movement on the course of democracy. The Green parties of Europe, while professing disagreement with Communism, have provided a service, albeit unwittingly, to the Communist cause by concentrating upon the evils of Western armaments, and by failing to recognize the potential tragedy of loss of democracy under Soviet expansion.

In the US, most environmentalists are attempting to work through democratic processes and to improve those processes. We should not only praise human rights, we should make their defense an integral part of our goals.

From a pragmatic viewpoint, a softness toward totalitarianism has damaged the credibility of the Green parties in Germany and Britain and is a factor in intra-party dissension. If that softness permeated environmentalists in the US, we would lose our present public poll rating of 74 percent and some credibility in Congress.

Philosophically, environmentalists are compatible with those who advocate peace through law. Human law should conform with the physical biological laws of nature. Moreover, modern warfare damages the environment and accelerates the consumption of natural resources. Nuclear fallout on a large scale would have catastrophic effects on the atmosphere, sunlight, and plant and animal life. To achieve peace is essential to maintaining a quality environment.

In order to test the air for a quantum leap, American environmentalists should sound out the possibilities of a consensus on a peace program. If we can achieve a consensus, than we should coordinate with peace groups which are compatible with our policies. Such an alliance could vastly increase our power in elections, and therefore in legislation, political appointments, and results.

If we cannot promptly achieve a consensus on integrating environmental and peace action, we should continue to concentrate on environmental issues until the vast majority of our members are ready for a quantum expansion. We must maintain our unity or the destructive forces will not only block any conservation progress, but will also turn back the legislation which we have worked so hard to obtain.

If we cannot yet expand rapidly, let us continue to expand slowly, and hope that as the ever-present state of war becomes more apparent, we can increase our coordination with the peace movement to achieve an overwhelmingly effective result before it is too late.

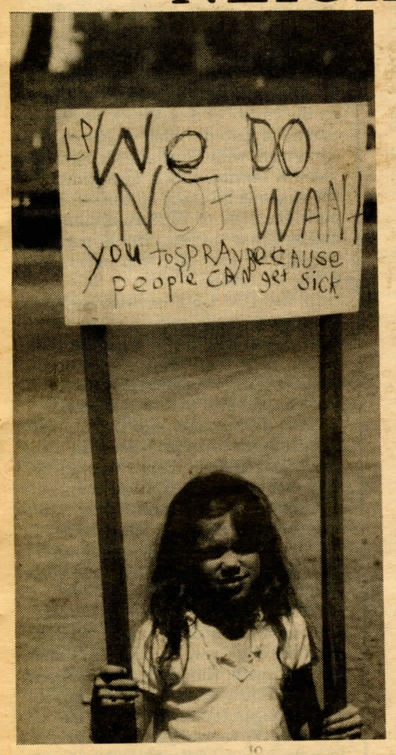
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EARTH FIRST! RENDEZVOUS

NOVEMBER 1 - 3, 1985 WILDERNESS GARDENS PRESERVE

Earth First! in Southern California? You bet! All Southern California Earth First!ers are invited to spend a weekend together at the walk-in campground at WILDERNESS GARDENS PRESERVE to discuss issues and organizing. Dave Foreman will attend, along with others from Earth First! Tucson.

Wilderness Gardens Preserve is east of Pala on Route 76. Drive ten miles east of the intersection of Route 76 and I-15 (between Fallbrook and Escondido). For more information contact Randy or Evelyn (714)728-0705 or write POB 1532, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92693. A flyer with a map will be mailed out in October. See you there!

GREENS, LOGGERS, AND WOODWORKERS BLAST LOUISIANA-PACIFIC'S "GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY"



By Don Morris

A loose coalition of environmentalists, woodworkers, loggers and angry citizens has joined to protest the gangster tactics of the Louisiana-Pacific Corporation in Mendocino County, California.

Louisiana-Pacific has earned a national reputation as the premier union busting timber beast, and its callous disregard for neighbors and workers has caused a firestorm of protest in this rural Northern California county. In a 1979 referendum, county residents voted by a 2 to 1 margin to ban the aerial spraying of phenoxy herbicides after local children, while waiting for a school bus, were exposed to 2,4,5-T by a timber company spray helicopter. The ban was appealed by the state, but eventually upheld by the California Supreme Court in mid 1984. Under massive pressure from the Agro-Chemical Empire, the state legislature frantically passed a new law which transferred the control of herbicides and other "economic poisons" back to the state. Spray regulations are now back in the hands of the Department of Food and Agriculture (the California Pentagon) which is aggressively engaged in chemical warfare against all living threats to monoculture. Soon after the reversal, in early 1985, Louisiana-Pacific held a festive press briefing and, with total contempt for the democratic vote of the people, announced plans to resume spraying 2,4-D in the fall. The company mouthpiece stressed that herbicide use was the only cost effective way of preventing hardwood species such as tanoak, madrone, and ceanothus (a nitrogen fixer) from competing with their conifer monocrops. He also expressed the desire to "destroy the habitat of rabbits, gophers, and other forest creatures" which pose a threat to conifer seedlings. The company resource manager, suppressing a grin, assured the press that Louisiana-Pacific would continue its "Good Neighbor" policy.

Environmentalists and other concerned citizens, enraged at the loss of local control, quickly began organizing to prevent the fall spraying, and while local resistance was still in disarray, "Good Neighbor" Louisiana-Pacific mounted a sneak chemical attack on its holdings near the communities of Rockport and Comptche. The weapon used was Dow Chemical's new herbicide Garlon, which is sometimes referred to as 2,4,5-T in drag. Garlon is an unrestricted, relatively unknown, and inadequately tested chemical which is only one atom different from the banned 2,4,5-T. Adding injury to insult, Louisiana-Pacific cleverly managed to drift spray on a logging crew working near the Rockport site. Within 48 hours, the workers all developed remarkably similar flu-like symptoms and were examined by a local physician who was unable to conclusively determine the cause of illness. Louisiana-Pacific, while asserting that the loggers were never sprayed, assured them that the chemical was harmless. Citizens near the Comptche spray site also complined of nausea and other flu-like symptoms, and later discovered that the spray had drifted into local streams. Several loggers and their families, despite fears of unemployment, are planning legal action against the neighborly company.

After protesting in vain to timid local officials, environmentalists and irate citizens decided to confront the intransigent timber beast. The Comptche Citizens for a Safe Environment, with support from two other local groups — (SOHO) Support Our Herbicide Opposition, and the fledgling Mendocino Greens — planned a protest demonstration at the Louisiana-Pacific mill and offices in Ukiah. Local affiliates of two labor unions, the International Woodworkers of America, and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, announced support for the picket in exchange for the Greens' support of a leafletting campaign at area lumber yards calling for a boycott of all Louisiana-Pacific products.

On April 23, demonstrators gathered at Louisiana-Pacific's Ukiah headquarters and vowed to picket until the company agreed to halt all herbicide spraying for two years while instituting a manual hardwood removal test program. Some protestors jammed the company's phone lines speaking at length to public relations hacks. By the end of the week over 500 people had signed in at the picket line. The Louisiana-Pacific security chief, expressing fears that the Greens were an Irish terrorist organization, spent most of his time video-taping the demonstrators and their parked cars. Community support for the demonstration was mostly positive, and many of those who drove by cheered as they passed through the picketers while delivering logs to the mill. Phone protestors who engaged befuddled Louisiana-Pacific employees in long conversations on the company's toll-free lines encountered some sympathy and very little rancor. Local media coverage was extensive and one documentary film maker recorded the activities for a potential PBS series on herbicides.

By the end of the week Louisiana-Pacific, supposedly responding to negative publicity, agreed to meet with representatives of the anti-spray coalition on neutral turf in Willits. After two hours of discussion the two sides emerged from the meeting still deadlocked. The company, however, did offer to spray no more in 1985 (since the season was already over) and planned to give 60-90 day notice before spraying in 1986. This will give its neighbors near the spray sites ample time to remove themselves, their children, their pets, their drinking water, and their fellow forest creatures from the area until it is safe to return. Later, in a rare moment of generosity, Louisiana-Pacific offered 60 unspecified acres of its forest lands for a pilot manual hardwood removal program. The company offered to pay no more than $100 per acre (about what it would cost to use herbicides) and would require a $5000 bond from the removal contractor. Ironically, Louisiana-Pacific has since spent in excess of $12,000 on a series of crude, factually inaccurate, and highly misleading ads in local newspapers claiming that herbicides and pesticides are harmless.

In his "Paper on Direct Action" in the *Earth First!* 1983 Mabon edition, Rupert Russell observed that, "Nonviolent direct action works best against a principled opponent under observation by neutral onlookers. If the opponent is callous or predatory then only rigorous economic threat will convert his plans." The local Green coalition has concluded that Louisiana-Pacific, with its disastrous forest practices and blatant union crushing tactics, is immune to (and probably thrives on) bad publicity. As a result the Greens, vowing to take actions that will put economic pressure on the company, have sent a representative to protest the company policies at the annual stockholders meeting in Colorado while simultaneously picketing the Pacific Stock Exchange in San Francisco. The Greens have also raised nearly $2000 for the loggers' legal defense fund and continue to support the local woodworkers' boycott of stores which carry Louisiana-Pacific products. Local workers are beginning to realize that a company which is contemptous of the environment and insensitive to the well-being of local citizens is a very "Bad Neighbor."

WHAT YOU CAN DO: BOYCOTT LOUISIANA-PACIFIC

The attempt by Louisiana-Pacific to break the unions in 17 of its West Coast mills has resulted in one of the longest, most bitter strikes in the history of the West Coast timber industry. This has forced the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to undertake the first boycott in its 100 year history. The AFL-CIO backs the strike and the campaign against stores which carry Louisiana-Pacific products.

***Boycott Louisiana-Pacific products.**

***Boycott stores which sell Louisiana-Pacific products and tell them why.**

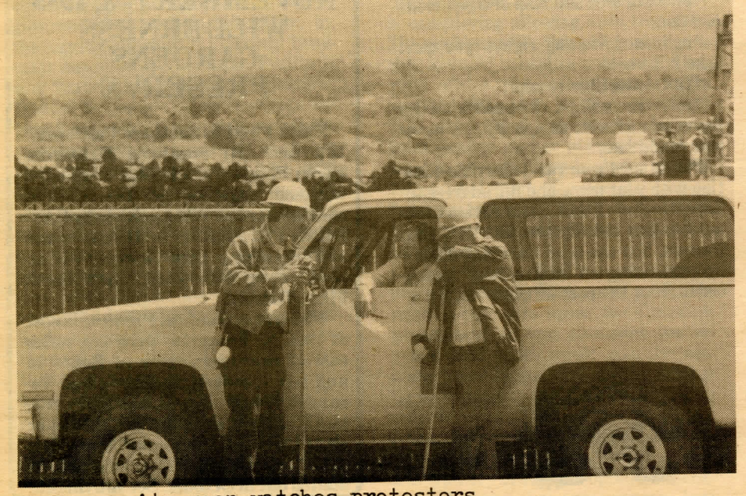
***Support the unions in their picketing of stores which sell Louisiana-Pacific products.**

***Tell your friends and neighbors, especially carpenters, contractors, and builders to boycott Louisiana-Pacific products and their suppliers.**

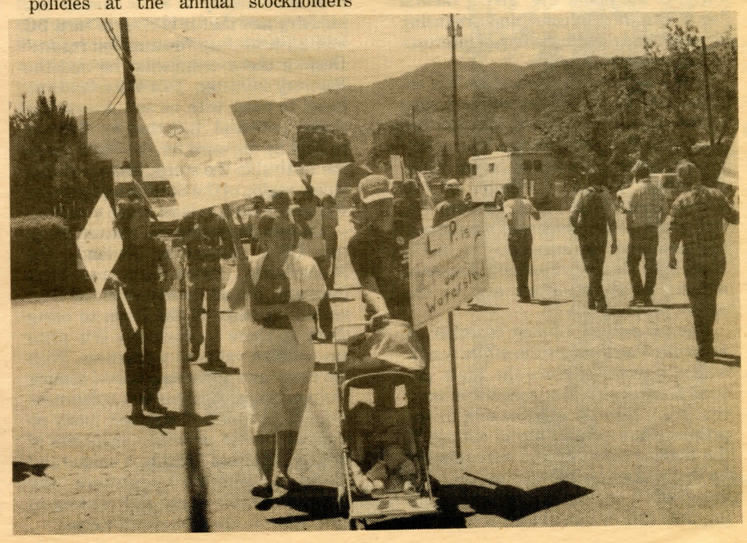
***Try to purchase lumber products produced by small, locally-owned, independent companies.**

Louisiana-Pacific makes and sells products under the following brand names: Louisiana-Pacific Wolmanized; Cedartone; Waferwood; Fibrepine; Oro-Bord; Redex; Sidex; Ketchican; Pabco; Xonolite; L-P-X; Louisiana-Pacific Forester; Louisiana-Pacific Home Centers.

Don Morris is an activist with the Mendocino Greens.



L-P security goon watches protestors.



DIRECTORY

The Earth First! Directory

The Earth First! Directory has been newly updated. A lot of names that appeared in the old directory do not appear in the new one. If you were on the old list and desire to remain a local contact or group coordinator, contact Bob Kaspar at Box 37, Glen Haven, Wisconsin 53810, or call (608)794-2373. Many of the folks on this list do not have their phone numbers listed. I would appreciate hearing from those folks if they do indeed have phones. If you want to be a contact, please include your telephone number if possible.

This edition of the Earth First! Directory is divided by active State or Local EF! groups and EF! Contacts. The Groups refer to active, functioning groups of Earth First!ers acting as such. Contacts are folks who hope to have other EF!ers in their state or area get in touch so that an active, functioning Earth First! group can be organized. This is admittedly a subjective division. If you are listed as a Contact, but feel you represent a Group and wish be listed in that section, let us know! All listed here should check their listing for mistakes and spelling. Please send us corrections as soon as possible.

Some of you have been contacts for a long time and have experience with organizing local actions in support of Grandmother Earth. If you would like to help out other local groups, please share your experiences with Bob Kaspar and he will compile them for an upcoming issue.

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1986 ROUND RIVER RENDEZVOUS: REUNITE IN IDAHO!

By Michelle Miller

For those of you already longing for the 1986 Earth First! Round River Rendezvous, have we got some good news for you! The Committee is hard at work, planning for another action-packed, educational, and inspirational gathering.

The 1985 RRR, held July 2-7 on the Uncompahgre Plateau in southwest Colorado, drew over 300 people together with the common bond of saving our Mother (Earth, that is). Three cheers and five minutes of wolf howls for Marcy Willow and everyone who helped make the Rendezvous such a rousing success.

While we haven't decided on the exact location for the '86 RRR yet, we've narrowed it down to the Sawtooth/southern Bitterroot Mountains of Idaho. Because of its central location and since it can draw such a diverse group of Earth First!ers, it was decided to keep the RRR for now, and evermore, in the Rocky Mountains. Of course, we can (and should!) still gather for those regional celebrations.

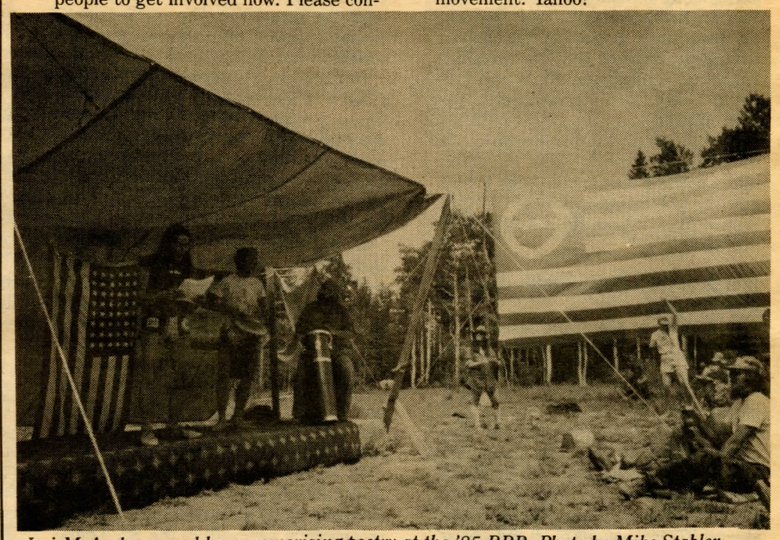
We also chose to keep the Rendezvous during the week of Independence Day: "Good medicine for all us liberty-loving patriots," as Nancy Morton put it. In '86, July the Fourth falls on a Friday. This will be the date of the Sagebrush Patriot Rally, leaving Saturday and Sunday as travel days for those who might need them.

This year we would like to make it possible to bring our children to the Rendezvous. We are planning to have childcare; every person who brings a child will automatically be asked to contribute their help to this co-operative effort. Yes, we are talking fun and games: nature hikes, stories, art, music . . . (and we will have a budget!). We'd like parents and otherwise interested people to get involved now. Please contact Michelle Miller, Box 38A, Cohasset Stage, Chico, CA 95926.

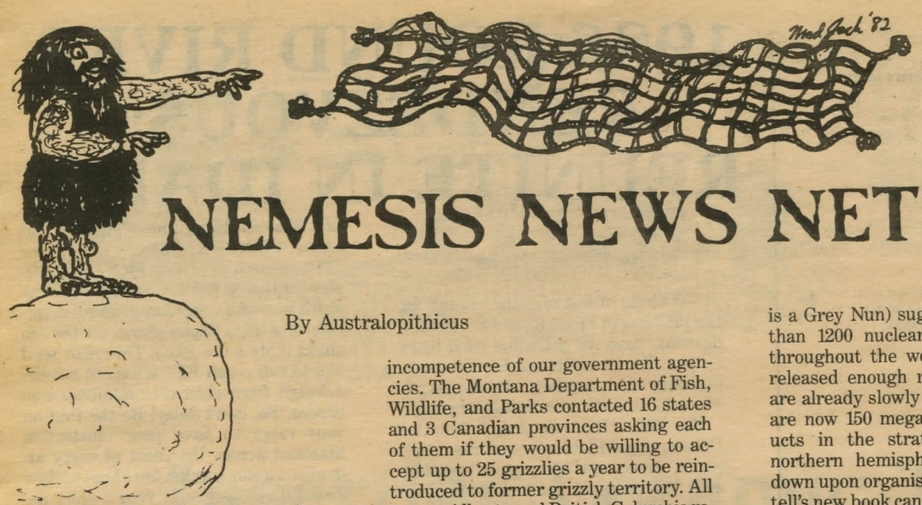
The search is also on for a t-shirt design for the '86 RRR. Chico artist Kathy Faith wowed us with her graceful depiction of a high aspen grove on the '85 shirts (only a few left!). This year, we'd like to call on all EF! artists to submit a design, from which the committee may choose. So, don't delay! Be the first on your ridge to have your illustration blazoned across the chest of every ardent environmentalist from here to New Zealand. Please send your t-shirt design and logo within the next month to: '86 RRR T-shirt, c/o Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Come and share your knowledge at the many worshops we'll hold: Deep Ecology, forest planning/Forest Service, nonviolent direct action, grizzlies, guerrilla theater, wilderness proposals, local groups and more. We need and welcome your ideas and suggestions to help make next year's Rendezvous better than ever. (Yes, the map, we know!) Any members willing to donate any energy or time towards the RRR would be of great value. Please contact the Tucson address.

So many fine memories of the '85 RRR: Bill Oliver's quick and easy smile (looking forward to that next tape!); Doug Peacock's bear stories; Mitch, Doug and Howie *as* grizz; singing under that full moon; Jeri McAndrew's powerful poetry reading; chili peppers for breakfast; Nagasaki's hot harmonica licks; and, of course, Dave Foreman's eloquent speechifying. With our hearts, minds and bodies ever so busy on the homefront, we welcome the Rendezvous to revive, refresh, and restore our faith and commitment. So, mark the first week of July on your calendars to attend the seventh(!) annual reunion of the most spirited, valiant and amicable thinkers and doers in the environmental movement. Yahoo!



Jeri McAndrews and her mesmerizing poetry at the '85 RRR. Photo by Mike Stabler.



NEMESIS NEWS NET

By Australopithicus

Mountain Bike Leader Condemns Sierra Club

The Sierra Club recently announced that mountain bikes should not be permitted in Wilderness Areas. The Sierra Club made what we consider to be a wise decision in this case because mountain bikes erode trails more than do hikers. Many of us at EF! feel that mountain bikes are great for National Forest roads — indeed they make an ideal mode of transport for commando-type ecodefense — but that human use of Wilderness should be limited to walking or non-motorized boating. Unfortunately, Hank Barlow of *Mountain Bike Magazine* wrote an editorial strongly criticizing the Sierra Club's position. Readers who want Wilderness trails kept off-limits to mountain bikes can send letters of complaint to Hank Barlow, Editor, Mountain Bike Magazine, Box 989, Crested Butte, CO 81224.

Amazon River Dolphins Being Slaughtered

In Brazil, Amazon river dolphins are being snared, beaten, and shot by fishermen, who sell their eyes and other body parts to witchcraft shops and tourists. The dolphins are also being stranded by the damning of the river during dry season to irrigate a huge agricultural project; they are being poisoned by agricultural pesticides; and they are being starved as their food supply disappears. To protest this ongoing barbarism write or call: The Brazilian Embassy, Ambassador Sr. Sergio Correa da Costa, 3006 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008 (202-745-2700). To obtain more information on the killing of river dolphins, and to obtain a petition condemning this killing, write or call: Roxanne Kremer, 3302 N. Burton Ave., Rosemead, CA 91770 (818-572-0233).

12 Tons of Toxics Dumped into Hudson River in 1982

INFORM, a non-profit research organization, recently published the results of their study on toxic dumping in a fairly typical US river during a fairly typical year. INFORM's report, *Tracing a River's Toxic Pollution: A Case Study of the Hudson*, shows that in 1982 at least 22,800 pounds of toxic chemicals from 85 major sources were discharged into the Hudson River. Furthermore, at least 771,000 pounds of oil and grease from these 85 sources were spread on the Hudson's troubled waters. Oil and grease mixtures usually contain toxic substances, yet no strict regulations apply to oil and grease pollution. To obtain INFORM's detailed report, send $12 to INFORM at 381 Park Ave S., New York, NY 10016 (212-689-4040).

Coors Still Wants Brewery at Shenondoah

Coors Co. still plans to build a brewery near the border of Shenandoah National Park. This brewery would pollute Shenandoah's air and waters, in particular the South Fork of the Shenandoah River. (See article in 1984 Litha issue.) To register your opposition to the dastardly scheme write to Robert Jacobsen, Supervisor, Shenandoah National Park, Rt.4, Box 292, Luray, VA 22835; and to William Mott, Director, National Park Service, Dept. of Interior, Wash., DC 20240.

Montana Can't Find New Homes for Grizzlies

Montana's recent attempts to give away grizzlies make apparent the inane incompetence of our government agencies. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks contacted 16 states and 3 Canadian provinces asking each of them if they would be willing to accept up to 25 grizzlies a year to be reintroduced to former grizzly territory. All except Alberta and British Columbia refused! Indeed Oregon and Alaska both went so far as to make counter-offers to dispose of some of their unwanted predators. Alaska offered Montana wolves; Oregon offered Montana black bears. Needless to say, state agencies lack an understanding and appreciation for predators. In response to our inquiry, the Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks told us all that is required for obtaining grizzlies is a request from the state wildlife agency, the appropriate federal permits, and funds from that state to pay for the grizzly transfer.

Earth First! hereby demands that all these grizzlies, wolves, and black bears be protected in their present homes and reintroduced to their old homes. Recognizing that this is a difficult demand to fulfill, we will gladly accept all "problem" predators. Simply send them to PO Box 5871, Tucson 85703.

New Wave of Animal Monkeywrenching Occurs

In recent months, a number of saintly beasts have won small battles against the Industrial Machine. On the North Umpqua River in Oregon, salmon and steelhead martyrs mysteriously died, causing the Department of Fish and Wildlife to temporarily close the hydroelectric turbines at Winchester Damn until the screens on the turbines (intended to save fish from swimming into turbines) can be inspected.

In California, a beaver strategically felled a 10 inch thick tree so that it fell across a major powerline. As a result, 400 residents of Cottage Grove and several industries lost their electricity for 3 hours. The victorious monkeywrencher was not caught (Beaver Lives!). Lives!).

In Massachusetts near the Connecticut River, seagulls, perhaps disgruntled by reduced numbers of clams and by increased numbers of golfers, have begun carrying golf balls high into the air and dropping them, just like they ordinarily do with clams to break the shells. The gulls have bombarded golfers to such an extent that Smith and Wesson Co. has had to close the driving range at their headquarters.

In Ft. Pierce, Florida, two recent onslaughts by jellyfish (unfairly considered by many as one of Earth's more ignominious species) at the St. Lucie nuclear power plant have caused two shut-downs of the plant. The first jellyfish attack blocked the ocean-fed coolant system. Shortly after these beasts were cleared, a second jellyfish phalanx covered the water filtering system at Unit One of the plant. The shut-downs cost Florida Power and Light Co. over $1million.

In New York, squirrels, chipmunks and other rodents have been gnawing on cable TV wires, much to the consternation of boob-tube enthusiasts who, as a result, must endure blurry TV reception. Already thousands of dollars have been spent to repair wires used as tooth-sharpeners by rodents.

Rosalie Bertell's Book Predicts Disaster, Wins Award

Rosalie Bertell's most recent book, *No Immediate Danger? Prognosis for a Radioactive Earth*, was chosen this spring by the Peace Week Committee in Great Britain as one of the 20 best peace books since 1945. Hopefully this will help her book gain recognition in the US, where it has been grossly overlooked. In this book, Sister Rosalie (she is a Grey Nun) suggests that the more than 1200 nuclear weapons exploded throughout the world since 1945 have released enough radiation so that we are already slowly killing all life. There are now 150 megatons of fission products in the stratosphere above the northern hemisphere, slowly raining down upon organisms everywhere. Bertell's new book can be ordered for $13.10 from International Institute of Concern for Public Health, 67 Mowat Ave., Suite 343, Toronto, Ont., M6K 3E3, Canada.

Philippine Villagers Monkeywrench Nuclear Facility

Earlier this year, thousands of Filipinos, many of them low-wage working women, marched in protest against a new Westinghouse nuclear power plant and against the Marcos dictatorship that funds the plant. Despite near-famine and civil war in much of the Philippines, Marcos is paying $2.5 billion for the Morong nuclear plant, one of four planned by Westinghouse for the Philippines. Filipinos demonstrated their opposition not only by marching but also by barricading transportation lines. Since the day of the march and barricades, more than 25 powerline towers connected to the plant have been dynamited.

Hawaii Peace Activist Takes Dante's Journey to Hell

Jim Albertini of Hawaii was sentenced on July 12 to 3 years in federal prison for participating in a human blockade against a ship bearing nuclear weapons at Hawaii County. Albertini described his action as a "symbolic effort to uphold the spirit of Hawaii County's nuclear-free ordinance, the first of 87 nuclear-free zones in the US." For this peaceful action Albertini was subjected to the following hellish ordeal:

Albertini was ordered to turn himself in on August 30 at Boron Federal Prison Camp in the Mojave Desert of California (not his home state, mind you, but California!). On August 29, Albertini flew, at his own expense to Bakersfield, CA. From there he had to take a bus to a crossroads 6 miles from the prison. There he called the prison for the ride he had been promised, but was told he'd have to walk. By this point, even determined pacifists would have halted their march to hell, but Albertini kept going. After walking 6 miles in 110 degree heat, Albertini was kept at the prison for 90 minutes then told he wasn't wanted there. He went home to find that his sentence had been stayed, but that if he did not meet the bail conditions he would begin serving a prison sentence later this year. Perhaps authorities will wait until late December and then send him to jail in Fairbanks, Alaska.

African Game Ranger Demonstrates Deep Ecology

Another stoic hero, Dave Reynolds, was charged by a black rhinoceros in southern Africa. Knowing that black rhinos are on the endangered species list, Reynolds bravely refrained from using his gun. His legs were gored and smashed but he apparently is now happily recovering.

Free Booklet on Wilderness Management Available

The Wilderness Research Center of the University of Idaho has produced a 14 page booklet entitled "Wilderness Management — A 5-Year Action Program." This free booklet has the purpose of encouraging cooperation from federal agencies, environmental groups, educational institutions, commercial interests, and other wilderness users in wilderness management. To obtain a copy, write : University of Idaho, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, Moscow, ID 83843.

Guide to Environmental Issues in Four Corners Published

Randy Hayes (our rainforest coordinator), Christopher McLeod, and Glenn Switkes (all of whom produced the EF! movie "Cracking of Glen Canyon Damn") have written an excellent booklet, the *The Four Corners: A National Sacrifice Area? Resource Guide*, which describes the many places on the Colorado Plateau facing environmental threats, what the threats are, and what we can do about those threats. The Guide, which matches a film of the same name, makes it apparent that the environment of the Colorado Plateau may be sacrificed because of its energy and mineral wealth. The Guide includes a thorough listing of environmental groups and government agencies which we can contact for information or to voice objections to destructive projects. For a copy of the Resource Guide, send $3.50 to Four Corners Films, POB C-51, La Honda, CA 94020.

Drunk and Ignorant

On September 20, former EPA administrator Ann Gorsuch Burford and her husband Robert Burford, director of the BLM, were arrested on drinking-related charges in Virginia. Robert was taken to an Arlington jail for DWI where his faithful wife soon appeared and made a drunken scene protesting his detainment. How ironic that these two villains should receive punishment (albeit only light punishment) for being drunk, whereas for their ignorant handling of environmental issues and their heinous crimes against Earth they have received handsome salaries!

Westway Boondoggle Highway Stopped

The House of Representatives has refused to fund New York's $4-6 billion Westway (Worstway) highway project. Worstway would damage striped bass habitat on the Hudson River. Fortunately the House's decision may kill the project.

Consumers Dump Toxic Wastes

A recent report by Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE) reveals that consumers are directly causing a significant amount of US toxic pollution. In addition to indirectly causing toxic pollution by buying from industrial polluters, consumers are directly increasing toxic pollution by dumping oven cleaner, bleach, motor oil, air freshener, and other household chemical products into drains or garbage. Sewage plants and dump trucks cannot treat chemical wastes, so they enter our water, land and air. For a free "household hazardous waste reference chart" with information on benign alternatives, send a SASE to CBE at Suite 1600, 59 E. Van Buren, Chicago, IL 60605.

Letter Writing Action

Renowned radical Dave Foreman has described letter-writing on behalf of ecological issues as "the most effective technique of reform environmentalism." So here's more day-time work to do. Senators are at US Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Representatives are at House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. Secretary Hodel's address is Department of Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Any EF!ers who wish to present an appeal for letters on environmental issues, please send us info here in Tucson.

1. Write to Secretary Hodel objecting to his backing out of an agreement with California's congressional delegation that would have protected most of California's coast until the year 2000. Tell Hodel that he should be fired for siding with oil firms and agreeing to allow 150 environmentally sensitive tracts to be exploited. Tell him you oppose all offshore oil development. Write to your representative and ask her/him to support permanent protection of all coastal areas.

2. Send a letter to one of our best representatives — Ron Dellums — and to one of our worst senators — Strom Thurmond — asking them to hold hearings addressing the ecological and economic flaws and the nuclear-related dangers of the Navy's dispersal and home-porting strategy for its new and refurbished warships. Tell Dellums and Thurmond that no city should have to be the home-port for any of those accursed warships — especially when the

Camel Cigarettes Against the Rainforest

By Moses Harris

Question: What multinational corporation not only promotes lung cancer and heart disease, but also the ORV desecration of pristine wilderness regions around the world?

Answer: Camel cigarettes, a division of R. J. Reynolds International.

Camel is currently running an international ad campaign involving a "rugged outdoorsman" with curly blond hair and a moustache driving around in a jeep through tropical rainforests and smoking cigarettes. A major annual ORV (off-road-vehicle) event is part of this promotional advertising effort.

Ever since 1979, "The Great Camel Adventure," the "world's greatest off road motor event," and the "internationally renowned Camel Trophy" has taken place in the Amazon Basin, Sumatra, Papua New Guinea, Zaire, Brazil, and Borneo. In 1986, two events are planned: one in Queensland, Australia, and the other in Botswana in southern Africa.

The latter event is scheduled for the first two weeks in February of 1986. The official entry form promotes it as "CAMEL ADVENTURE — 1500 kilometers of untamed hell — A never ending test of skill and sheer guts — where it's you against the elements."

The plan is to leave the Johannesburg area of South Africa on the first of February and travel across the country of Botswana, right through the heart of the Okavango Delta, to finish near Chobe National Park in northern Botswana.

Far from being hell, the Okavango swamps are one of the last remaining large tracts of relatively undisturbed wilderness left in southern Africa. The spectacularly beautiful swamps and palm islands suport a great diversity of wildlife including hippo, crocodile, lechwe antelope, impala, kudu, giraffe, zebra, lion, ostrich, and hyena. The Okavango is also home for a wealth of bird, fish, and plant species. The best way to see this unique wilderness is on foot and by native canoe (locally called mekoro), *not* by motorized vehicle. During the wet season (June through August), the region is like an extensive lake making ORV travel impossible, but February is the height of the dry summer season when most of the delta will be passable by 4-wheel drive vehicles.

Camel's annual ORV "adventure" has a propensity for tropical ecosystems — undeveloped regions of the world where there are still huge tracts of open wildland left. These are usually in countries that are strapped for foreign currency and would welcome any such event that would inject a few greenbacks into the local economy. These are also usually countries with little or no environmental regulations and weak or nonexistant land management policies where unregulated off road travel is still possible. Try to think of an area in the USA or Europe where you can have 1000 miles of unhindered and uninterrupted wilderness travel! Barbed wire fences, private property, and industrial land development have put an end to that possibility long ago. That is why Camel has gone to the third world tropics. Has anyone looked at the damage caused by a procession of V-8 land rovers tearing across fragile tropical ecosystems? Outside of North America and a few other countries, environmental impact statements are a foreign and unintelligible phrase.

A promotional article for the event states, "The winners will have shown the best in all-terrain driving skill, unequaled will to survive, first rate stamina, good sportsmanship, and most of all, the pioneering spirit that epitomizes the adventure."

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write Camel and express your outrage at this so-called annual contest of wilderness survival skills. Let's call it what it really is — a wilderness destruction derby for anthropocentric motorized slobs.

CAMEL CIGARETTES
R.J. REYNOLDS
POB 2959
Winston-Salem, NC 27102

Late Note: The Okavango Adventure Rally has been cancelled in a joint statement by Camel and the Botswana government. Conservationists fearing irreparable damage to the delta ecosystems urged the government of Botswana to call off the event. This one has been happily stopped, but there will undoubtedly be similar events planned around the world.

Okavango Swamp in wet season. Photos by Moses Harris.

home-porting schemes involve ocean floor dredging, sewage dumping and other environmental problems associated with housing huge radiating boats and thousands of defecating Navy men in areas unaccustomed to this onslaught.

3. Write to Secretary Hodel, William Mott (Director, National Park Service, Washington, DC 20240), and your representative requesting a thorough study of threats to grizzly bears. Tell them to halt and remove developments in grizzly habitat such as Fishing Bridge, Grant Village, and Ski Yellowstone. (See grizzly articles in this issue.) Ask them to support the Citizen's Proposal to Save the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear, which proposes, among other things, listing the grizzly as an endangered species. Donations on behalf of this proposal can be sent to: Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears, POB 416, Boulder, CO 80306.

4. Write immediately to Representatives Sydney Yates and Ralph Regula, and to Senators James McClure and Robert Byrd (as well as your own members of Congress) insisting that the Burr Trail through Capitol Reef National Park and the Escalante country in Utah not be paved. Sen. Jake Garn has just shoved through an $8.7 million appropriation for paving Burr Trail. If this Garn proposal is not stopped very soon, it will be too late.

5. Send letters to your senators and representatives, and Representative Charles Whitley (Chair of Forests Subcommittee), and Senator James McClure (Chair of Energy and Resources Committee), and Director of OMB (Executive Office of President, Wash., DC 20503). Ask them to oppose road-building in roadless areas.

6. Write to your state's fish and game department asking that the state allow no use of the predicide/rodenticide Compound 1080 despite the EPA's recent decision to allow resumed use of this environmental menace.

WOLKE PLEADS GUILTY!

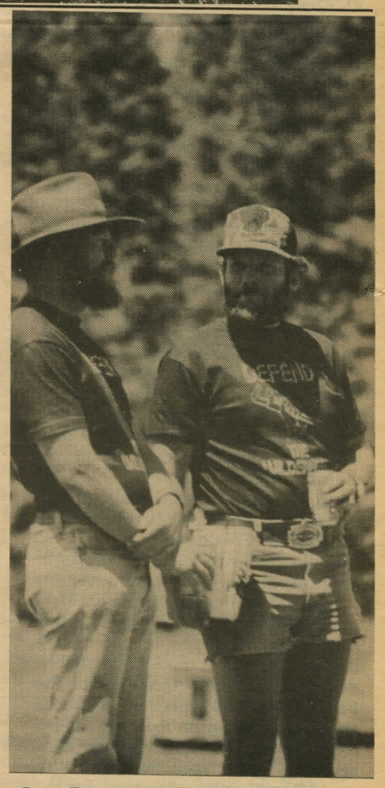
Earth First! co-founder Howie Wolke has agreed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor charge of "Removing a Landmark." The maximum penalty under this statute in Wyoming is six months in jail and a fine of up to $1000. Originally, Wilke was charged with "Property Destruction," a felony which carried a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison. At the time of this writing, Wolke has not yet been sentenced.

Although Wolke will be required to pay Chevron Oil, Inc. $2554.18 in reparations for the mile and a half of survey stakes that he pulled the day he was arrested, the entire four-and-a-half miles road into the Cabin Creek Gas Well (within the 200,000 acre Greyback Ridge Roadless Area) was de-surveyed on two previous occasions, costing the company tens of thousands of dollars and nearly two months in lost time. Although the company suspects Wolke of these crimes, there is no evidence linking him with them and he is not being charged.

Said Wolke, "I agreed to the terms of the plea bargain for two reasons: First, the financial cost of going to trial would be far worse than paying Chevron the 2500 dollars. Plus, if I went to trial, I might well be convicted of the felony rap.

Earth First! sources in Jackson tell us that Chevron is currently drilling for natural gas, and that their road has caused so much soil slumping and erosion that a major portion of Clause Creek, a tributary of the Hoback River, has been essentially destroyed. But regardless of what Chevron does or does not find, this has been a costly and time-consuming project for corporate America.

Contributions are needed to help Howie with his legal expenses. Send your donation to "The Howie Wolke Defense Fund" c/o Box 7058, Jackson, WY 83001.



Dave Foreman and Howie Wolke. Photo by Mike Stabler.

CAROLE KING SPEAKS TO CONGRESS ON IDAHO WILDERNESS

By Carole King Sorensen

Idaho: The Wilderness State. Photo by Howie Wolke.

Members of Congress: I don't think most Americans are aware of how badly they're being taken advantage of by the Forest Service. If people are aware of the Forest Service at all, they usually think Smokey the Bear is in charge. We'd probably be a lot better off if he were. Officials in charge of the FS seem to care less about the forest than they do about the large corporate interests who benefit from abuse of Federal lands, as exemplified by strip mines used by big oil companies for tax write-offs; the continuing construction of unnecessary roads; and taxpayer-subsidized deficit logging projects presently under investigation by this committee.

By way of background: I've lived in Idaho for 8 years. Four years ago I moved to my present home, which was originally deeded by President Woodrow Wilson to the late Senator Frank Church's father-in-law in 1919. The property was sold in 1970 to avoid any conflict with Senator Church's involvement in legislation to preserve Idaho's wilderness. The ranch passed through several owners before my husband and I acquired it in 1981. Shortly after we bought it, we discovered our home was targeted by the Forest Service's "land acquisition experts"; it is through my personal experience as an owner of this property that I became acquainted with some of the FS's wasteful practices, which include the road building campaign.

FS officials claim roads into roadless areas are needed to meet projected timber sales, which then become necessary to justify the roads. They say the roads will also benefit the public by providing recreational access to national forests. They call this "multiple use." But if the FS is really concerned about recreation, why do they want to put roads into the places most desirable for recreation exactly *because* they're inaccessible to motor vehicles? And why does the timber industry pretend concern about access for the elderly and handicapped when they own some of the small aircraft, rafts, and jet boats that currently provide access into wilderness for many elderly and physically disabled people? I don't believe such people want to see the wilderness destroyed just so they can drive into a former wilderness. The proposed roads aren't necessary and, if constructed, will put many of Idaho's outfitters, guides, and related industries permanently out of business. This is "terminal use."

FS figures show approximately 55,000 miles of existing roads in Idaho's national forests. Although some of the forest plans have not yet been released to the public and projections vary, available information provided by the FS indicates something like 11,000 additional miles planned for the next decade. (On October 31, 1984, the *New York Times* projected a cost of over $2 billion over the next 4 years for 21,000 miles of log haul roads in roadless areas in Idaho, Montana, and northern Wyoming.) At a cost of approximately $100,000 per mile, these roads will cost the federal government $1.1 billion in Idaho alone. Timber from those areas may yield 1/10 that amount, at a loss to American taxpayers of over $890 million. That's without figuring in costs for management, reclamation, and other costs to the taxpayer "lost" in the FS shuffle.

If destruction of national forests in Idaho alone will cost taxpayers over 890 million dollars, figuring similar expenditures for other states, considering this Administration's veneer of concern over the national deficit, this is unjustifiable. We can't help family farmers, but the FS is allowed to squander enormous amounts of money on federally funded corporate welfare, which they call "management." What they "manage" is to spend their entire allocation for the year so they can ask for more the next year, Pentagon-style. Why are we paying the timber industry to destroy our property?

Tourism is a major part of the economy in states like Idaho with large amounts of wilderness — a renewable resource providing hunting, fishing, hiking, watershed, and habitat for wildlife, much of which is already vanishing. The proposed roads will destroy that economy. People from all over the world visit Idaho because of its wilderness, not its clearcuts and strip mines. Tourism supports Idaho's Department of Fish and Game, plus outfitters, guides, packers, and related industries such as motels, restaurants, sporting goods stores, grocery stores, tack shops, saddle makers, transportation industries, and so on. Furthermore, wilderness provides something beyond measure in economic terms: elevation of the human spirit.

I recommend the following:

First, consider the primary interest of Chief Forester Max Peterson. He's a specialist in road engineering. He's also head of an agency whose officials don't have to answer to anyone but themselves. My husband and I prepared a report with supporting evidence and photographs documenting misconduct by FS officials. After the pretense of an investigation by the Department of Agriculture, the material was turned over to the officials in question for review and judgment. I didn't really expect them to confess; predictably, they decided they had done nothing wrong, case closed.

This is not an isolated case. Forest Service officials make decisions affecting all Americans and their property with no personal responsibility. They are immune. If their actions are challenged by an individual, the resources of the entire US government are marshalled against that individual and paid for with her or his own tax money. I recommend Congress make these officials personally accountable. They should have to consider the consequences to themselves personally of any decision they make, notwithstanding their alleged concern about "a chilling effect on the deliberative process." As it stands now, concern about their "G" rating (the "G" rating affects rank and pay of FS officials) supersedes any motivation to care about the people whose lives and livelihoods are at stake.

Second: I recommend designation of all remaining roadless areas in Idaho and Montana as Wilderness. The 2 states are separate but contain one contiguous ecosystem which should be protected. I urge Congressional protection of all remaining wilderness because there's so little left and the compromises have been going on for decades.

Bob Marshall was a forester who worked during the 1920s and 30s to preserve as much wilderness as possible. When asked, "How much wilderness do we need?" he replied, "How many Brahms symphonies do we need?" A similar question put to Ronald Reagan elicited the response, "When you've seen one redwood, you've seen 'em all." If the wilderness could speak, it would probably ask, "How much development do we need?"

At the very least, I recommend an immediate moratorium on roads in roadless areas. Don't give them the money. It's needed elsewhere. Figures from 8 of 10 national forests in Idaho show that more than 1/4 of the volume of timber offered in 1984 was not sold. Of that sold, there is a backlog of timber that remains uncut. Plans for proposed roads are based on an assumption of sales and cuts way beyond the levels of recent years which have actually taken a downward trend. A moratorium won't hurt anyone since there is still a backlog in areas that already have roads. The benefit of the doubt should be given to the wilderness, which can't be made roadless once roads are built.

Third: Roadbuilding and trail construction/maintenance are part of the same item in the FS budget, effectively hiding road costs. Other wasteful expenditures are similarly hidden. For example, in 1983, the FS performed an unnecessary survey moving our property boundary for purposes of harassment at a cost of $1163 to taxpayers. FS officials say this survey was paid for with "Protection and Maintenance" funds. It's not uncommon for the FS to list items they want to hide under misleading or ambiguous designations in their budget. Therefore, I recommend that Congress withhold the allocation for items not clearly itemized. The money thus saved could reduce the federal deficit substantially.

It should also be noted that in the FS budget for FY 1983, resource development items totaled about $600 million. On the other hand, resource stewardship programs totaled $170 million, less than 1/3 of that budgeted for development. Although it's hard to tell from the budget, maintenance of existing roads and trails in Idaho's national forests has decreased in recent years.

Congress needs to redefine the FS's priorities for the officials in charge. It is obvious that they won't do it themselves. Their reasons in defense of development as a priority don't hold up economically and in any case are not in the national interest. I recommend Congress redefine the mandate of the FS, placing a priority on the responsible guardianship of our national forests so they will still be of value to our children and grandchildren. I recommend this be accomplished by legislation, and more immediately, by allocating federal funds only for programs necessary for stewardship and clearly itemized in the FS budget.

Fourth: Many Congresspersons are conscientious about their responsibility to the electorate, but unfortunately, some are not. In states like Idaho with much federal land, some elected officials are easily persuaded to be more responsive to the big oil and welfare timber corporations who contribute heavily to their campaigns than to the people they are supposed to represent. Some have deliberately misinformed their constituents about wilderness. Everyone should be made aware of the negative impact of corporate welfare on all Americans, including those who don't live near FS land. City dwellers may not realize how building unnecessary roads in Idaho at a loss of $890 million will cost them more in federal taxes or decrease federal services where they are actually needed.

All Americans need to know how much of their tax money the FS is wasting. These hearings are helpful, but don't let public education stop here. I recommend members of Congress keep their constituents informed and develop legislation to reorganize the Forest Service so its officials serve the forest and the American people instead of the highest bidder.

EDITOR'S NOTE by John Davis

Carole King Sorensen is most well-known as a superb singer and songwriter, but she has also been a great fighter for Idaho's wilderness. She has long worked to get a "status quo" or "all-of-it" Idaho wilderness bill introduced in Congress.

A status quo bill would preserve all existing wilderness as Wilderness but not attempt to enlarge existing de facto wilderness. "Status quo" is an apt title for this bill because it rightly suggests that we are just trying to keep wilderness as it is. The burden of justification should fall, not on ecologists, but on Idaho Senator James McClure and others who wish to spend money destroying wilderness. So far, no member of the House Subcommittee on Public Lands has introduced such a bill. Jim Weaver is the strongest wilderness advocate on that subcommittee, but even he is intimidated enough by pro-development interests and dissuaded enough by lack of support among Idaho "environmentalists" that he is not publicly advocating Wilderness designation for all of Idaho's 9 million acres of undesignated (de facto) wilderness. Moderate groups such as Sierra Club (SC), Wilderness Society, Idaho Conservation League (ICL), and several others have refused to endorse a status quo bill, preferring instead to endorse the weak compromise Moody-Kostmayer bill, which would preserve only one-third of Idaho's de facto wilderness.

Indeed, moderate groups have hindered efforts of real ecologists to pass an Idaho status quo Wilderness bill. Such groups made projections in the late 1970s of how much wilderness could be designated as Wilderness. They have refused to endorse legislation which would go far beyond their projected Wilderness designations. Instead, they appear to compete among themselves for credibility, wanting to appear reasonable. The few vocal proponents of the status quo Idaho bill have not wanted to compete against other environmental groups, but against developers; but they felt as though moderate environmentalists were competing against them. Earth First! maintains that this is not only ethically repugnant but also strategically unwise. Were environmentalists to unite behind the status quo Wilderness bill, it could be passed. Several Congressional representatives strongly supported the Idaho status quo bill before deciding it was not worth trying to save Idaho's environment from Idaho's "environmentalists." John Seiberling and staff had drawn up the status quo bill. Another representative was prepared to introduce it into the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and had 6-8 potential co-sponsors. Powerful Representatives Jim Weaver, Sid Yates, Sala Burton, and others supported it; and several Senators talked of introducing companion legislation. Now the bill has fallen by the wayside because Idaho "environmentalists" do not want to back a bill that does not seem credible. Congresspersons no longer want to push for large Idaho Wildernesses since Idaho's "environmentalists" do not dare do so. Yet the fact that strong wilderness bills are pass-

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RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK

NEWS

Vol. I, No. II Fall, 1985

NEW AND IMPROVED RAINFOREST LEGISLATION

YOUR LETTERS NEEDED

Recently, two pieces of international legislation of critical environmental importance were introduced in the House by Rep. Yatron (D-PA) and the Senate by William Roth (R-DE).

Tropical forests: H.R. 2959, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act, would insure that the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) places a "high priority on conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests." Specifically, the bill would require A.I.D. to stop supporting harmful, large-scale development activities, such as cattle ranching, road building and hydroelectric projects, which destroy vast amounts of prime tropical moist forests.

Background: All over the world - Asia, Africa, South and Central America - our tropical forests are suffering rapid destruction and degradation, causing severe social, economic, and environmental problems for the local people, the countries themselves, and the world as a whole. Over one half of the tropical forest area has been destroyed in the past 100 years. At the present cutting rates, the world will lose about half of the remaining 2.5 billion acres of tropical forest by the year 2000. The problems associated with deforestation are widespread. Deforestation results in the loss of complex and diverse ecosystems, disease and infestation, the destruction of indigenous peoples, siltation of lakes, resevoirs and irrigation systems, reduction in capacity for food production, and loss of genetic resources. On a global scale, this massive deforestation results in desertification and a change in the earth's climate.

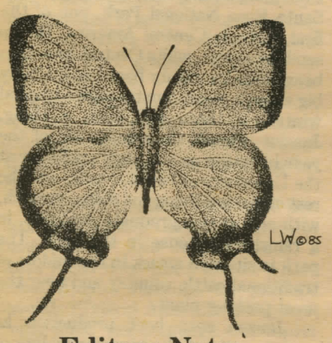
Biological Diversity: H.R. 2958, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act,. would direct A.I.D. to provide not less than $10 million per year, to assist developing countries in the conservation of biological diversity. In the past A.I.D. has refused to provide adequate funding for such efforts. By earmarking these funds, A.I.D. will be forced to take specific and decisive action to follow the World Conservation Strategy by identifying and focusing on policies which contribute to the loss of biological diversity and supporting efforts to prevent such loss. To the fullest extent possible, projects shall include close consultation and involvement of local people at all stages of design and implementation, to be managed by appropriate private voluntary organizations, and regional, national, or international organizations.

PETROBRAS workers invade the Amazon. United Nations photo.

Background: It is estimated that more than 1,000 plant and animal species will become extinct each year and that, if present rates of tropical deforestation and ecosystem disruption continue into the next century, 20 per cent of all species on earth may become extinct within the next human generation. This loss of species and ecosystems due to human activities is resulting in the progressive impoverishment of the earth's biological systems. This, in turn, reduces the ability of natural systems to support human populations. Human survival and sustainable development depend on biological diversity.

House Co-Sponsors to Biological Diversity and Tropical Forest Bills: Yatron (D-PA), Kostmayer (D-PA), Gilman (R-NY), Fascell (D-FL), Bonker (D-WA), Zschau (R-CA), Udall (D-AZ), Weaver (D-OR), Studds (D-MN), Beilenson (D-CA), Roe (D-NJ), Garcia (D-NY), Rodino (D-NY), Edwards (D-CA), Kastenmeier (D-WI), Bonoir (D-MI), Jeffords (R-UT), Carper (D-Del), Smith (R-NJ), Seiberling (D-OH), Levine (D-CA), Stark (D-CA)

Write your Senators and ask them to co-sponsor these two bills. ——RH



Editors Note:

Here is the second issue of "RAIN." We have undergone a slight name change from the "Rainforest Action and Information Network" to "Rainforest Action Network." If you think of us as an international group, we can still use the acronym "RAIN." Our new location is RAIN, 466 Green Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, CA 94133. Thanks to Dave Foreman and the Earth First! movement for printing this issue. Thanks to Mike Roselle and Steve Cowan for editing and layout.

Most of my time since the July Rendezvous in Colorado has been spent organizing the November Grassroots Rainforest Conference (see article this issue). We have high hopes and will report on the event in the next issue of "RAIN."

——Randy Hayes

JOURNEY INTO THE HEART OF DARKNESS AND THE DESERT PLAIN

Rainforest Destruction for Fast-food Hamburgers

by Sandra Kaiser

Large-scale cattle processing is always a squalid, smelly business, enough to make even the most unflinching carnivore slightly uncomfortable. And it was one fidgety carnivore, standing in the incendiary Central American sun, that saw bony, rainforest- fed cattle taking the fatal step last March on their way to becoming American hamburger.

I traveled to Costa Rica in the spring, with the help of Earth First! and with photographer Chuck Barry, to investigate "the hamburger connection," a cycle of rainforest destruction that begins with the decimation of the forest and ends in swelling fast-food chain bank accounts. And what I saw were the tools of this destruction, Indobrasil Brahmin cattle, being cut up into 60-lb. boxes and loaded into semis. The meat would be trucked across the country and then shipped to Miami. After passing the FDA inspection and being sold to fast-food restaurants and the US military, it would lose its foreign identity in the anominity of American stomachs. And the identity of countless species that were obliterated for cattle pasture would be lost as well.

The small horror of a stockyard belies the immense horror of tropical rainforest destruction. This is one of the

(continued next page)

photo by Chuck Barry

BOOK REVIEWS

In The Rainforest

"In the Rainforest"
by Catherine Caufield
New York, Alfred A. Knopf
1985, $16.95, 304 pages.
Reviewed by Sandra Kaiser

The sandbox tree has enormous spikes growing out of its trunk, sap that can blind a human, and fruit that explodes and sends it poisonous seeds flying 60 feet. This tree is a product of the jungle, a place that for most of us carries slithering, mysterious, powerful connotations. This is the haunt of Joseph Conrad, a world where nothing is as it appears. In its proper categorization as rainforest, it is a fragile, imperiled ecosystem, 60 million years old, disappearing so rapidly that its inhabitants often vanish without ever being known by man.

"In the Rainforest" tracks both of these perspectives. Moving from parcel to parcel of the 2.4 billion acres of rainforest on the planet, journalist Catherine Caufield details both the obvious and inobvious reasons that 30 acres of rainforest are destroyed every minute of every day. Accompanying the desire to get more land for agriculture and to sell timber are nationalistic and strategic goals of occupying uncontrolled regions. Dividing and conquering the rainforest has a high emotional quotient for many Latin American leaders weaned on stories of the conquistadors. La conquista de la selva, the conquest of the forest, is the slogan of Panama's military rulers. As Caufield notes, the slogan has psychological and political appeal, uniting macho with the naming of a frontier where displaced peasants can find new land without taking it from other landowners. In many rainforested, third-world countries, deforestation is legally described as "-improvement of the land."

But this frontier is ill-suited to agriculture. Although the lushness of tropical rainforests has fooled explorers and biologists for centuries, its soil is almost always too weak to support even subsistence farming. The nutrients are in the leaves and plant stalks, not in the topsoil. After it is stripped and burned, rainforest soil usually cannot support traditional food crops for more than a few years. After the soil is exhausted, the peasants must pick up their axes and torches to destroy another patch.

Denuded rainforest does make marginal pastureland, even though it requires as much as twelve acres to support each cow. "One reason that the Central American rainforests seem doomed to disappear is that their destruction takes five cents off the price of a hamburger," Caufield comments. Latin American beef costs less than half as much as American beef. And, according to Caufield, the US government is using this cheap beef to fight domestic inflation. The inexpensive imports take the edge off expensive domestic beef and keep prices down.

But the real cost of this meat is considerably more than than what's paid at the market. According to testimony before a US congressional subcommittee in 1980, more than a quarter of all Central American forests have been destroyed for pastureland. And the US buys three-fourths of all Central American beef exports. Most Central American beef ends up as fast-food hamburgers. Caufield translates America's appetite for Whoppers into environmental catastrophe, especially for Costa Rica. Even though rainforest protects that nation's fresh water supplies, 80 percent of the forest that existed there in 1981 will be gone by the year 2000.

"In the Rainforest" also details the problems of applying modern methods of development and biological classification to such a bizarre place. For example, development agencies from around the world subsidized much of the clearcutting and roadbuilding in the rainforest of the upper Huallaga River in the eastern Andes, in the hopes that peasants would be able to establish small farms. They did. The crop that grows best on this steep, eroded soil, however, is coca. This region is now one of the world's major coca-growing areas, controlled by international drug syndicates and too remote for government interference.

Botanists distinguish between as many as 30 or 40 different kinds of rainforest. "Because nature is continuous, and science seeks clear-cut categories, such definitions are rarely satisfactory," Caufield notes. "Each brave attempt to impose order on a complex and poorly understood ecosystem spawns revisions and adjustments and new tries." There is little within our realm of experience with which to compare rainforests. There are more woody plant species on the rainforested slopes of the Phillipines' Mount Makiliang than in all the US.

Caufield, who writes environmentally-edged stories for the "New Scientist" and the "Guardian" of London, has given us a glimpse of the wondrous part of our planet that may soon cease to exist.

EF! BAY AREA RAINFOREST GROUP

LOCAL RAINFOREST GROUP IN SF BAY AREA
by Karen Pickett

Is there local group activity on the rainforest issue, you ask? Yes, we answer. "We" are the Bay Area Earth First! group, and have been meeting regularly for a while with the rainforest issue being a principal discussion focus. There hasn't been much "active activity" in the in go-getter EF! vein, though we did put on a couple slide shows and a Burger King demonstration last spring. (See EF! Beltane and Litha'85 issues for coverage). What we have done is broaden our scope to look at the World Bank's involvement in rainforest destruction and the importation of hardwoods along with the "burger connection." To this end, we are doing research, which is why the activity level has been fairly quiet. But we are gathering lots of information, fattening the files as one would fatten a calf, which we hope will yield a banquet, to the end of staging an action of some sort. This might possibly be coordinated with other local EF! groups in order to pull off a simultaneous action in a number of locations. We would produce fact sheets on the World Bank as well as articles and radio coverage of the issue on our local (and friendly) station.

We are also organizing an event in the Bay Area to follow the November Grassroots Rainforest Conference in San Francisco. Our event will be a public education evening with a panel of activists and experts who will be in town for the conference.

If your local group is also discussing the rainforest issue we would love to hear from you. And if you live in the Bay Area and would like to get involved, be kept informed, or have resources to offer, do get in touch. Write to Earth First!, P.O. Box 83, Canyon, CA 94516.

The Death of Trees

by Nigel Dudley
London, Pluto Press
Reviewed by Sandra Kaiser

"The Death of Trees" is a handy little primer on the tropical rainforest problem. Informative and concise, it presents a fine overview and a lot of effective statistics that can be used to radicalize your friends. Every month,a rainforest area the size of Wales is felled. In the time it would take most people to read the book, more than 10,000 acres acres of tropical forest will be razed somewhere on the planet. More than 30 new species of insects are discovered every day, mostly in the rainforest.

Put out by Pluto Press, a small London publishing concern, the book has a decidedly British slant in its comparisons and metaphors. In the introduction, Dudley, a freelance environmental researcher, informs the reader that the amount of forest destroyed every second is about the length of "a football pitch." (in American the words "football" and "pitch" belong to distinctly different sports.) Regardless, if you don't have the time to read Norman Myer's "The Primary Source" or Catherine Caufield's "In the Rainforest," this book will give you the basics. If you want a description of the complex economic and environmental elements in rainforest destruction, you'll have to go elsewhere.

McDonalds in Central America

Apparently McDonalds is sponsoring public service ads on Panama TV warning about the "disaster of deforestation" and suggesting that everyone "grow a tree of love for Panama." Of course the ads don't mention cattle pastures and their contribution to deforestation. If you don't cut the damn trees down you don't have to replant. McDonalds, could we get a McCommercial that makes that point?

photo by Chuck Barry

Rainforest Destruction for Fast-Food Hamburgers
(continued from first page)

worst environmental catastrophes of our time; a dissolute squandering of a treasure worth more than we know to guess at. In the short-term, we get five cents off the price of a hamburger, a scattering of jobs here and abroad. The meat brokers, fast-food chains, and cattle barons make piles of money. In the long-term, we get erosion, floods, drought, ruined lands, broken people, genetic bankruptcy.

The pressures on Costa Rica and other Third World countries to quickly exploit their precious forests are enormous. Big-time cattle ranchers and small-time campesinos are mowing down precious chunks of Costa Rican rainforest for pastureland to meet the American demand for cheap beef and earn foreign exchange. The population boom of the '50s and '60s, and the tantalizing array of consumer goods paraded nightly on imported American TV programs has put incredible pressure on Costa Rican resources. People want the good life, "Dallas" and "Dynasty"-style, and they're willing to exploit whatever they have to in order to get it. Costa Rica is, like the US, a nation of immigrants, with an ethic of middle-class mobility. Carving a cattle ranch out of the rainforest is a way to be upwardly mobile.

International lending agencies contend cattle ranching is the fastest and best way for Costa Rica to garner American dollars and meet the interest payments on its combined private and public debt of $4 billion, one of the highest per capita debts in the world. The US government permits the importing of Central American beef because it keeps the inflation index down. And the Costa Rican upper-crust, the weekend country caballeros, regard cattle ranching as a genteel occupation, worthy of the sons of the conquistadors. (These people are the Central American equivalent of wilderness four-wheel drive enthusiasts and snowmobilers.)

On the other side of the barbed wire are biologists from around the world, despairing over the rapid disappearance of the most enigmatic and complex ecosystem on the planet. Conservationists from Costa Rica, the US, and Europe are gearing up to fight for the last vestiges of tropical old-growth not preserved in parks. And a few enlightened bureaucrats, realizing that the quick obliteration of the rainforest will be disastrous for Costa Rica in the long run, are trying to talk banks into lending money for more appropriate-tech development instead of for the forest-devouring ranches.

So far, the ranchers are winning.

Costa Rica's wind-blasted Guanacaste province is the traditional stronghold of cattle-ranching in the country. The Nicaraguan border is just to the north, and Somoza once owned a huge cattle ranch in the area. Lonely and tumultuous evergreen Guanacaste trees break up the bleakness of a lowland landscape that was mostly deforested 200 years before.

Only two patches of the area's original tropical dry forest remain, according to Daniel Janzen, an internationally recognized authority on Costa Rican biology. I ran into Janzen while roaming around Santa Rosa National Park, one of the first parks in Central America. He resembles a large, white Central American bear, with an unruly beard and a belly big enough to get him through a tropical winter, if there was such a thing. Janzen spends six months out of the year lecturing as a biology professor at the University of Pennsylvania, and the rest of his time living and doing research, with one or two graduate students, in a ramshackle house in the park. The park is situated smack in the middle of traditional cattle country and near the meat-packing plant.

Janzen sees beef production as symptomatic of the bigger problem of land management in a tiny country. "You can't just cut the cattle business," he told me, looking out at what was once a pasture and is now part of the park. "The problem is overpopulation and pressures on the land. The conservation battle was lost in this part of the country in the 1700s. At least now we'll have a chance to watch the forest regenerate. But it may take a thousand years."

On the eastern horizon, the battle is being fought and lost. Just 20 miles or so to the east of Santa Rosa and the cattle country, the darkly forested volcanoes of the Cordillera de Guanacaste form what was once an inpenetrable barrier to the jungles of northeastern Costa Rica. With the technological brutality of Caterpillar tractors and chain saws, colonists are subduing this

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GRASSROOTS RAINFOREST CONFERENCE

A GRASSROOTS RESPONSE TO THE TROPICAL RAINFOREST CRISIS

by Randy Hayes

What: In November 1985 there will be an organizing conference to build a coalition of U.S. groups working on rainforest issues. We will hold an emergency session to develop a plan of shared goals, strategies and tactics tailored to the capabilities of different groups. Organizers from rainforest countries and elsewhere from abroad will be invited to advise us and discuss future international organizing.

Who: Organizers (40 people maximum) connected to a variety of grassroots networks: consumer and environmental organizations, Native American groups, educators, anthropologists, labor unions, farm organizations, church groups, students, and media consultants.

When: November 15-17, 1985, (Friday, Saturday, & Sunday)

Where: San Fransico Bay Area. At Golden Gate National Recreation Area's Yosemite Institute conference center near Sausalito, California.

Why: The destruction of the world's tropical rainforests and the indigenous peoples is inextricably linked to consumer uses of forest products and financing of development by the United States. Awareness of our connection to tropical forests is minimal. The destruction of these forest areas has become a critical problem of global significance.

Possible Sponsors: The conference will be cosponsored by groups including: Earth First!*, Friends of the Earth*, Threshold Foundation*, Greenpeace*, International Indian Treaty Council*, Cultural Survival, National Wildlife Federation, Natural Resource Defense Council*, Sierra Club, Longshoreman's Union, Furniture Workers Union, American Friends Service Committee. * = Confirmed.

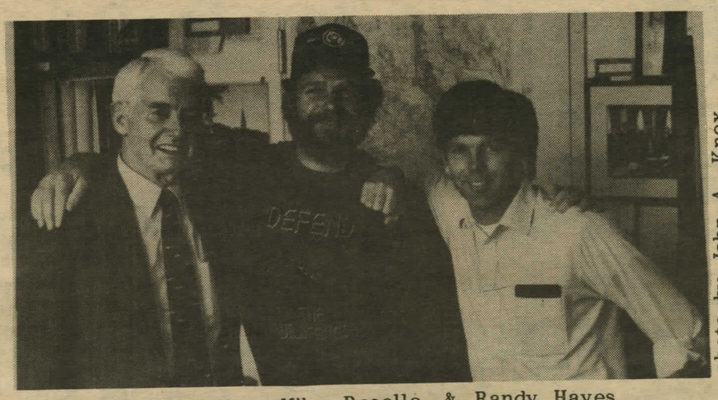

photo by John A. Knox

David Brower, Mike Roselle, & Randy Hayes

Desired Outcome: I. A coalition of groups based in the United States which are committed to working on a tropical rainforest campaign. II. An action plan for the US tailored to the capabilities of different groups. III. Plans for more cooperation between non-governmental groups internationally.

Some strategies to be discussed include: a code of conduct for consumer and producer nations, ways to support sustainable management of forests, design for a national media campaign, ideas for a full page "NY Times" ad with Scientists saying "We have got a problem," ideas for legislation or litigation, sponsor more trips to the rainforest (donors, journalists), Sister National Parks system, corporate accountability and possible boycotts (this worked well on Nestle Corp. & Whaling issues)...

NOTE: This is not a conference for the general public but a strategy meeting for organizers. People who wish to participate should RSVP as soon as possible to Randy Hayes at the address below. Participants are expected to pay their own transportation, and some food and lodging during the conference unless agreed to in advance.

Randy Hayes,
Conference Coordinator
Rainforest Action Network
466 Green Street Suite 300
San Francisco, CA 94133
(415) 433-7373
Telex: 4940235 FRIENDS

John Seed to Speak in Berkeley

Bay Area Earth First! will sponsor a public forum on rainforests following the conference on Monday November 18th at 7pm at the University of California at Berkeley. A number of the delegates from the rainforest conference have been asked to join John Seed for a panel discussion and meeting on grassroots actions to protect tropical rainforests. For details contact Karen Pickett 548-2220 or 376-7329.

★★★★★★★★

Rainforest Destruction for Fast-Food Hamburgers

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recalcitrant forest.

Massive naked patches in the cover are visible from 50 miles away. Huge logging trucks rumble down newly-built roads with perfect, old-growth hardwoods chained to their beds. A lumber worker in Canas, standing on a log at least seven feet in diameter, told me the lumber was pelon, which is similar to rosewood. Much of this wood is, macabrely enough, shipped to the US and Europe to make expensive coffins.

Clearcutting is the logging method of choice, and the only timber standing is left because it is too hard to cut. After all the salable timber has been pulled out, the land is usually seeded with African grasses for cattle fodder. Since rainforest soil is almost always poor, the land is prime pasture for only five years before it is exhausted. And after extensive grazing, especially on hillsides, the land is so eroded that reforestation is not economically practical, according to scientists at the Tropical Science Center (TSC), a research institute in San Jose, Costa Rica's capital city.

"A rancher needs at least 1,000 hectares (a little less than 2800 acres) to make money," said Jorge Obando, a Costa Rican meat-plant worker whose feeble English matched my pathetic Spanish. (Typical American arrogance; I only know one language and expect everyone else to speak it.) "Less than that, it's not too good. The land has to be rotated."

The need for big land holdings puts even more pressure on the forest. Of the 15,900 square kilometers of rainforest left in Costa Rica in 1977, 11,300 are in national parks, Indian reservations, or timber reserves. The unassigned 4,600 square kilometers remaining will probably be destroyed by the end of next year, according to a TSC study funded by the US State Department. Virtually all of this land will be converted to cattle pasture.

Under the Costa Rican civil code, anyone can gain title to unoccupied or "unused" land if they occupy the land "continuously, publicly, and peacefully" for ten years. Attempts to legislate changes in the code have met with strong opposition from cattlemen involved in the export trade. The nationalized banking system is still providing low-cost loans to would-be cattle barons, regardless of land capability or who holds the real title to the land. The Costa Rican government encourages foreign investment, and the international beef market shows no sign of declining.

"Banks here will fund traditional kinds of development schemes, like cattle ranching and logging operations, but they won't fund replanting projects," said Jose Stefano, a Costa Rican biologist working for the national university at La Selva, a biological research outpost in the northern lowland rainforest.

'Quick and dirty' development, where the land is exploited as quickly and completely as possible, gets the loans, say many Costa Ricans. Export production is touted by the banks as a way for Costa Rica to fix its national trade deficit. There is no financial institution in the country that offers long-term financing at reasonable rates for cultivation or diversification in agricultural production, according to the TSC study. Long-term agricultural development projects just aren't seen as moneymakers.

Beef exports are Costa Rica's third largest export moneymaker, behind bananas and coffee. Because it is needs less labor, technology, and capital than the other two exports, more and more agricultural land is being diverted to pasture. More than 70 percent of all farmland is now in pasture, according to government statistics, and the percentage is growing monthly.

Several socioeconomic myths persist in Costa Rica, according to Richard, Karen, and Mavis Biesanz, authors of "The Costa Ricans". That Costa Rica is a small country of small landowners, that it is blessed with inexhaustible resources of fertile soil, abundant forests, pure air and water, all reinforce what some Latin American sociologists call "the cult of the bull." (This is a Spanish euphemism for macho arrogance; the same sort of man-against-the-forest slop responsible for clearcutting in this country.) Raising cattle has been a tradition in Costa Rica since the Spanish conquest. Many ranchers are actually businessmen or lawyers, who maintain weekend fincas for social status.

"These myths contribute to land hunger," note the Biesanzes. The perception of resources, based on the small population and simple technology of 50 years ago, is that they will last forever. People here often exhibit the same ravage-the-frontier mentality that our European ancestors did when they crossed the Great Plains. Most landowners and campesinos see nothing wrong with destroying a few hectares of rainforest to start a ranch.

In addition to the prestige benefits, there's a powerful perception that cattle ranching will always provide a certain income, according to the TSC study. "This sense of security. . . attracts investors from other economic endeavors, as witnessed by the number of absentee owners. These farmers are even more willing to sacrifice income from other agricultural production that might require more knowledge and production attention."

Costa Ricans, however, are starting to wonder if their country can afford these weekend caballeros. In the '50s and '60s, many Costa Ricans, encouraged by fluid foreign markets, government aid, and credit, invested heavily in beef cattle. The beef boom in the late '60s and early '70s made things rosy for awhile, but the glow is fading as profits are not rising as sharply as they once were; 1 percent industry growth for the past five years, compared to 4 percent in the '70s.

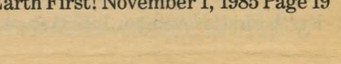
"Ranching is starting to be seen as bad for employment," said Jose Stefano, noting that 100 farmers can cultivate the same area that supports only four workers as cattle pasture.

Regardless of changing perceptions of Costa Rican intelligentsia about cattle ranching, the American appetite for foreign beef shows no sign of declining. A 1980 State Department study, entitled "Hoofprints on the Forest," stated that 7.6 percent of all beef consumed here in the '70s was imported. Of that figure, 13.6 percent came from Central America.

American beef imports have more than doubled since the '50s. An increase in population, a preference for beef over other meat, a boost in income, the popularity of fast food, and aggressive beef marketing programs have all been tagged as probable causes of the increase in demand. Imported beef isn't sold at the meat counter in American supermarkets, but is usually in processed meat, such as hot dogs and prefabricated hamburger patties, like those used by Burger King and McDonalds. (Burger King is one of the few fastfood franchises that admits to using rainforest beef; all of the others steadfastly deny it.)

The US government has traditionally raised beef importation quotas to combat inflation, risking the ire of American cattlemen. "The US is the world's largest producer of beef, and could produce all the country's beef needs for a price," said a spokesman for the US National Cattlemen's Association. The Food and Drug Administration estimated in the '70s that importing rainforest beef sliced 5 cents of the price of an American fastfood hamburger.

Fastfood restaraunts and food-product manufacturers rarely buy Costa Rican rainforest beef directly, which is why the journey of the meat is so tough to trace. After it clears customs, the beef loses its port-of-origin identity. "Cutting the importation of rainforest beef makes sense all the way around,' said Randy Hayes, Earth First!'s rainforest coordinator. "An extra five cents per hamburger is not too much to pay to help preserve the forest. American consumers are indirectly responsible for rainforest destruction, and if they take the time to inquire about where the beef is coming from, they can stop it."



Sandra Kaiser is a freelance journalist and home-brewer, based in Oakland, California.

RAINFORESTS: UNDER THE AXE OF PROFIT

by Catherine Caufield

London - Between 40% and 50% of all living things dwell in tropical rainforests, though these cover less than 2% of the globe. Boundlessly fertile and the source of undiscovered foods, medicines and materials, rainforests around the world are the target of state-sanctioned destruction.

The most comprehensive study to date, published in 1981 by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), says that at present rates almost one fifth of the world's remaining rainforests will be destroyed or severely degraded in the next 15 years. But the rate of deforestation in the world's remaining rainforests is likely to increase, as industrial development and logging take their toll.

Why are these forests - the richest, oldest, most complex ecosystems on earth - being cut down at such a rate? Why destroy something so irreplaceable? To sell its timber, to get at the gold and iron underneath, to get more land for agriculture. There are psychological motives too: the wish to conquer nature, and fear of the unknown. Nationalistic and strategic desires to occupy uncontrolled regions also play a role.

Overpopulation is usually cited as the main cause of deforestation. Rainforests are often used by governments as safety valves to defuse pressure for land reform. The safety valve approach is misguided. Rainforests are not empty; small groups of people are already living wherever the forest can support human life. Nor is the intact forest idle. It conditions the soil, regulates rainfall, and maintains the water cycle far beyond its own borders.

The true cause of agricultural settlement in rainforests is often inequitable land distribution rather than simple overpopulation. Among the rainforest countries, only Haiti, India, Sri Lanka, and El Salvador have a population density higher than 155 people per square kilometer (400/sq mile). Japan, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany all have more than 230/sq km (600/sq mile).

Most attempts to turn rainforest into farmland have failed disastrously, damaging the forest, disrupting the soil and water balance for other farmers, and leaving the settlers even more desperate for land.

Brazil, which has a policy of moving settlers into the Amazonia rainforest - supported by funds from the World Bank - does not need that land for agriculture. Taking potential farmland into account, but leaving aside Amazonia, each family in Brazil could have four hectares (10 acres). Instead, 4.5% of Brazil's landowners own 81% of the country's farmland, and 70% of the country's rural households are landless. In most developing countries, less than 10% of the rural population farms more than half the arable land.

The largest rainforest resettlement schemes in the world, those in Indonesia and Brazil, are intended chiefly to secure national sovereignty by establishing a civilian presence in frontier regions. In the words of one member of the former Brazilian junta, "When we are certain than every corner of the Amazon is inhabited by genuine Brazilians and not by Indians, only then will we be able to say that the Amazon is ours."

In many areas the main cause of deforestation is not agricultural settlement by poor farmers, but resource exploitation by the state or by wealthy investors. Raising cattle for export is the chief culprit in Latin America's deforestation. According to Brazilian government figures, 38% of all deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon between 1966 and 1975 is attributable to agricultural colonization, followed by 27% for highway construction.

In Southeast Asia, Oceania, and Africa, logging vies with peasant agriculture as the main cause of deforestation. According to FAO figures, peasant agriculture in Indonesia affects 202,000 hectares (500,000 acres) of rainforest a year, only a quarter of the area annualy affected by logging.

As people destroy the rainforests, millions of species of plants and animals, the vast majority of which are unstudied by science, lose their habitats. Scientists have scarcely begun to ask how humans might benefit from products of the forest.

Fewer than 1% of tropical forest plant species have been screened for chemical compounds. Yet you can judge their potential by the effect that rainforest species have already had. Without quinine, coffee, and rubber the histories of medicine, agriculture, industry - and of nations - would be different.

Despite claims that rainforests must be sacrificed for the betterment of the poor and landless, the effect of most rainforest exploitation is to redistribute wealth upward. The permanent wide-reaching benefits of the intact forest are sacrificed for the short- term profit of a small group of investors and consumers. The rest of the world - those who live in rainforest countries and those who do not - is the poorer for it.

—Earthscan

NGO's HUDDLE AT WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

DECLARATION BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AT THE IXth WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

While supporting the Mexico City Manifesto of the IXth World Forestry Congress, the following Non-Governmental Organizations participating in the Congress wish to affirm in even stronger terms their conviction that:

1. The tropical forests of the planet are today being destroyed. If present trends continue, only remnants of tropical forest will remain by the time the XVth W.F.C. meets in 2015. Meantime half the population of the earth will lack adequate food, drinking water, and fuel to cook their food, while desertification, soil erosion, floods, and famine will spread misery, and many native peoples of the forest will perish, together with at least half the species of flora and fauna now alive, known and unknown. Even the stability of the world's climate will be threatened, and our major source of healing drugs lost.

2. The global response to this threat is totally inadequate. Such a planetary disater can and must be averted. For this purpose, partnership and shared responsibility amoung rural communities, NGOs and governments is vital. Such a partnership will integrate grassroots leaders within the development process, maintain local community integrity and autonomy, and spread the positive influence of foresters in the community as a whole. By awakening public opinion to the dimensions of the crisis, the NGOs concerned with both environmental and humanitarian issues have a key role to play in all countries.

3. In the non-tropical countries, NGOs can bring the pressures of public opinion to bear on governments to greatly increase and improve the effectiveness of aid allocations and loans from national and multinational agencies and lending institutions for tropical forest conservation and development for multiple forest products on a sustained yield basis, utilizing such technologies as are already available.

4. In tropical countries, NGOs have demonstrated their ability to work with the people and spread available technologies by mobilizing popular energy to save their forests for future generations rather than permitting their heritage to be destroyed for the short term profits of a few. Governments should, therefore, make full use of the strengths of NGOs for developing and implementing conservation and afforestation programs. Indeed, NGOs can be a valuable link with rural populations who have every interest in developing and propagating for the community the forests on which they so largely depend for fuelwood, medicine, fodder, and food.

5. NGOs in both tropical and non-tropical areas are determined to reinforce each others' efforts by working together for the above purposes, beginning with those NGOs attending this IXth World Forestry Congress.

6. NGOs welcome the growing confidence of governments and international agencies in their work and the recognition that aid channeled to and through NGOs can be applied cost-effectively to the real problems of tropical forests and their people. This will in turn not only encourage further co-funding but also lead toward increasing cooperation and partnership in the great task of mobilizing public opinion to take the neccesary actions to save tropical forests while there is yet time.

MANN CREEK, IDAHO:
A Forest Service Example

By Australopithecus

The Mann Creek area, a 41 square mile region in the Weiser Ranger District of the Payette National Forest in central Idaho (across the border from Ontario, Oregon), is one of the West's most beautiful and biologically rich forests. As such, it is a fitting area for the Freddies and their allies to assault with bulldozers, chainsaws, and cows. Indeed, several timber sales in the Mann Creek area have already been completed, and the cutting will soon move into other timber sale areas. Meanwhile, livestock owners with grazing leases from the Forest Service (FS) abuse the Mann Creek area by allowing their cattle to overgraze and trample prime elk feeding grounds and riparian habitats. In these ways, Mann Creek is a prime example of how the FS manages many of its Forests, especially those in central Idaho.

The destruction of Mann Creek typifies the way the Freddies have mismanaged forests in Idaho for the past 25 years. Excepting the Sawtooth National Forest, a highly visible and therefore better managed Forest, Freddies have promoted overgrazing and overcutting thoughout much of Idaho's forest. In the areas of Sturgill Mountain, Hitt Peak, and Brownlee Creek, FS and special-interest activities have wreaked havoc on ecosystems. For example, in the Brownlee area, overgrazing and other destructive activities have ruined 27,000 acres of riparian lands which were critical elk habitat.

The rugged Mann Creek area features vegetation ranging from bunchgrass to mountain shrub to pines and firs, and offers excellent habitat for trout, elk, mule deer, grouse and many other species. However, logging, livestock grazing, and over-hunting have severely depleted populations of wildlife. Similar habitat across the border in Oregon which has not yet been attacked so savagely has five times the population density of elk, and three times the population density of mule deer, in comparison with Mann Creek. Sharp-tailed grouse have been almost completely eradicated from Mann Creek and the population of sage grouse is down below 30% of what it was in 1960. Blame for the depletion of elk belongs with hunters, graziers, Freddies, and Boise-Cascade (B-C) — the firm responsible for felling Mann Creek's forests.

In recent years, a small elk migration into the Mann Creek area raised hopes that the elk population might recover, but this is unlikely because the Idaho Fish and Game Department plans to reduce the elk population this fall. One might expect the Fish and Game Department to be less anti-ecological than the FS, but in this case Fish and Game is playing a similarly destructive role because the Department is intimidated by four local millionaire cattle owners and by Boise-Cascade. These cattle owners do not like having to compete with elk for forage, and B-C will meet less opposition to its tree-slaying if the highly popular elk are not in the area.

Forest Service/Boise-Cascade logging practices have been ruthless at Mann Creek. B-C and the FS have refused to consider aerial logging as an alternative to road-building. They have clearcut areas to an extent that results in flooding when sudden melting of snow, unrestrained by normal vegetative cover, dumps excess water into streams. The FS has tried to save face with Idaho residents by closing some roads at Mann Creek, but these attempts have been mere facades; the closures have not been enforced. Throughout central Idaho, the FS has upgraded roads through National Forests to accomodate commercial trucks under the excuse of improving traffic safety.

Boise-Cascade, with its incestuous relationship with the FS, is able to hold a monopoly on commercial timbering at Mann Creek and even is influential in determining livestock practices at Mann Creek. B-C actually does not make very high profits on Mann Creek timber sales, but it makes a financial killing through its part in road construction activities. Boise-Cascade has recently finished cutting at least two timber sales at Mann Creek and will soon start cutting at Robinson Creek (within the Mann Creek watershed). The FS has completed roads for the Robinson Creek timber sale. The Surdam and Seid Creek timber sales (just north of Mann Creek and 22 miles north of Weiser, ID) are in process and nearly completed.

Experts on Idaho forests claim that Mann Creek is one of the worst managed National Forest areas in the country. The nefarious designs of the FS were exemplified by their exclusion of Hitt Mountain (near Mann Creek) from the RARE II process simply due to an old jeep trail. Obviously, an old jeep trail should not disqualify an area from Wilderness status. Furthermore, Freddies refused to consider, during the RARE I and II processes, establishment of large Wilderness Areas where FS roadless areas adjoined BLM roadless areas. The FS uses jurisdictional boundaries, or most any other lame excuse they can think of, to exclude areas from Wilderness consideration.

The FS's intent to over-exploit Mann Creek is also exemplified by their opposition to one family's attempt to retire their livestock grazing lease in favor of elk grazing. The Freddies, of course, cannot tolerate such a treasonous gesture, and are trying to keep the land under the hooves of cattle. The FS allows 90% of the range-forage in the Mann Creek area to be consumed by cattle. The Freddies' close friendship with livestock owners has resulted in 2000 head (8000 feet) of cattle in the Mann Creek area. In addition to this cattle invasion of Mann Creek, the FS has allowed an invasion of thistles into the area.

In order to keep out cattle, the FS built fences in the early '60's around logging units at Mann Creek. These fences exacerbated the problem of overgrazing by causing the cattle to concentrate their gnawing and pawing along the fence lines leaving fence line sores which would take years to recover even if cattle were removed. However, the FS liked these scars because they provided an excuse for eliminating areas from Wilderness consideration. Many of the fences have now fallen into disrepair since the cattle owners will not pay the cost of upkeep.

Not only is Mann Creek marred by grazing and logging, it is also plagued by the presence of the Mann Creek dam and reservoir. Twenty years ago the Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec) spent $6 million of pork barrel money to build this 240 acre reservoir. Now this reservoir is filling with mud due to erosion resulting from clearcutting. As the reservoir fills with mud, the fish are dying.

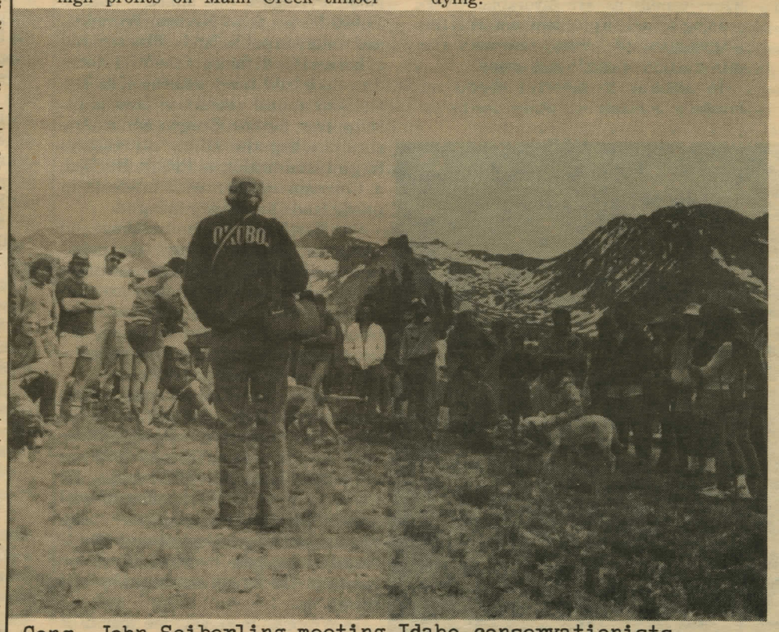
Three other dams in nearby areas of Idaho have led to similar problems. The Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River (which is bordered by some of the largest and most threatened roadless areas in the US — see the article on Hells Canyon in the Litha 1985 issue of *EF!*), Oxbow Dam, and Brownlee Dam were built by Idaho Power Company, who has in effect converted three large biologically-rich areas into three cesspools.

A new threat to Mann Creek is the Galloway Dam on the Weiser River. This $400 million project is strongly supported by Representative Craig, local Chambers of Commerce, Senator Symms, and the extremely powerful Senator James McClure. A motivating factor for this boondoggle project is the desire among central Idaho residents for flood control, the need for which was created largely by the FS's mismanagement of the Payette National Forest. Clearcutting and overgrazing on riparian areas has led to flooding problems. If the Galloway Dam is built, it will flood 8000 acres of forest.

The FS abuses central Idaho forests for the same reasons that it abuses other National Forests. We won't discuss this much here (since Howie Wolke wrote an excellent article related to this for our June 85 issue), except to point out that a major cause of forest mismanagement is the performance/reward system, whereby foresters enhance their chance for promotion by exceeding quotas on timber sales and roads. Furthermore, many of the top officials in the FS are road engineers. A brochure published by the FS boasts that they employ 1500 engineers, making them the 9th largest employer of engineers in the world. However, knowledgeable sources have told us that the number of engineers in the FS is actually much higher — perhaps 3500, most of whom are road engineers ("civil engineers"). And of course, as long as the FS is spending over $150 million a year for roads, as compared to less than $3 million for trails, over-development of forests will be inevitable.

Immediate action in the Mann Creek area is needed. Cutting will continue until the snows fall; grazing ended for the season in early October, when cattle were moved out of the high country. It would have been ideal to have taken action before cutting and grazing ended for the season, i.e. before mid October. However, next spring or summer will not be too late for action. The timber sale upon which to focus efforts may be the Robinson Creek timber sale. The Bear Creek timber sale may also be ripe for action, as cutting is planned to start there soon. Anti-Freddies familar with Idaho forests have suggested several possible actions.

Anyone willing to help please call John Davis now in Tucson (602-622-1371). We especially need leaders, organizers, and Idaho EF!ers. Activists wanting more information on Mann Creek may be able to obtain timber sale maps and logging plans by calling the Forest Supervisor's office at 208-334-1560. Whether or not we succeed in going into action there before the end of this year, we plan to be sure that next year the disastrous abuse of Mann Creek stops.



Cong. John Seiberling meeting Idaho conservationists in Sawtooths.

IDAHO continued

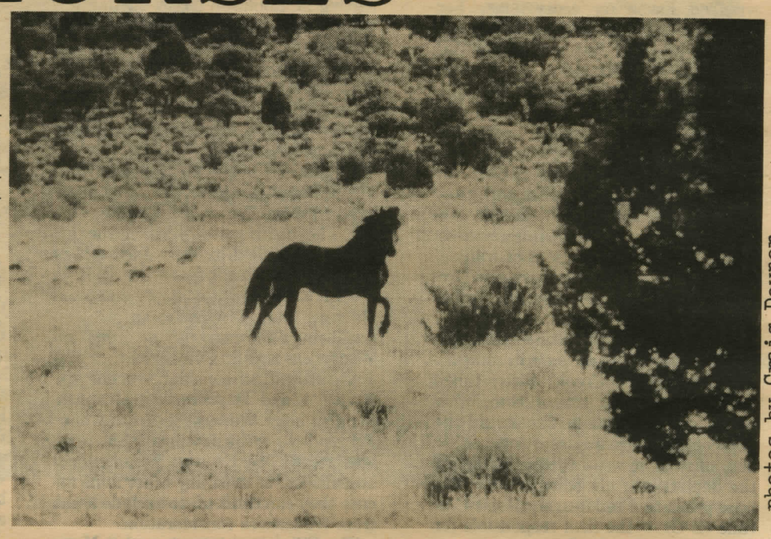
able is shown not only by strong support for the Idaho status quo bill, but also by the recent passage in the House of a bill to preserve nearly all of Michigan's remaining wilderness. So easily did that bill pass that ecologists now regret not having fought for an all-of-it Michigan Wilderness bill.

To understand what Idaho's wilderness faces if sell-out environmentalists and Freddies prevail, consider the following (also see article on Mann Creek in this issue): FS management plans for Idaho's Clearwater National Forest call for roading 573,000 acres of the Forest's 950,000 acres of roadless land. The three Forest Plans for the Clearwater, Nezperce, and Panhandle National Forests of northern Idaho propose roading 1.3 million acres of roadless land with 16,570 miles of new roads costing $1.4 billion. Despite a backlog of unsold timber, the Clearwater Forest Plan, which is typical of the hundreds of National Forest Management Plans which are now being dumped on the public by the FS, proposes more than doubling the timber cut within 40 years. If Freddies have their wish, we can expect at least 25,000 miles of new roads in Idaho National Forests within 45 years; most of that 25,000 miles would be built in the early part of that 45 year period. New roads mean less wildlife. The Forest Service's own studies show that each mile of new road reduces elk habitat by 226 acres, because elk avoid roads like the plague that they are. And, for each mile of road constructed, five acres of ground are cleared. Twenty-five-thousand miles of new roads equals a 125,000 acre strip mine in prime wilderness elk habitat.

It now looks as though no Idaho Wilderness bill will pass soon. This means that we still have time to pressure Congress into passing legislation to preserve all of Idaho's (and Montana's, Nevada's, and several Eastern states') de facto wilderness. The best hope for passage of status quo wilderness bills is a deluge of letters from ecologists. Please write to your senators and representatives (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) asking them to support bills protecting as Wilderness all wild areas in states that have not yet passed Wilderness bills — Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and several Eastern states. It is especially important for residents of these states and for constituents of representatives on the House Subcommittee on Public Lands to write in support of preserving all de facto wilderness. If you belong to The Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, Audubon Society, Friends of the Earth or other mainstream environmental groups, write them urging that they support legislation to protect ***all remaining roadless areas in Idaho and Montana (and the other states without Wilderness bills yet) as Wilderness.***

IN DEFENSE OF AMERICA'S WILD HORSES

By Craig Downer



photos by Craig Downer

Few sights in the world are as breathtaking and unforgettable as wild horses on the run. When you first approach wild horses, they pant the air, particularly the lead stallion or the old mare, and stare intently in your direction. Once they have ascertained an intruder, the band will, in unison, circle about, then come stock still and pant the air again, staring intently, ready at the flick of the stallion's head to spring off and away, usually toward higher ground and the more impenetrable reaches of their domain.

Yet, even these remote places will prove all too accessible if Congress passes the crippling amendments to the Wild Horse Act which are now before it. These amendments, S 457 and HR 1675, would largely rescind the wild horses' rights on public lands and allow large-scale clearance and auctioning of the 45,000 wild horses that remain on public domain lands in 10 Western states.

The right of wild horses to live in areas has been challenged continually by livestock interests — and never more so than now. Before Congress adjourns in 1985, a vote is expected on the amendments spearheaded by Senator James McClure (R-Idaho) and Senator Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyoming).

Once auctioned off to dog food producers and others who would realize a profit by killing them for commercial purposes, the wild horses would lose their special protections and become subject only to those inadequate federal, state, and local humane laws which have allowed terrible overcrowding and inadequate care for domestic horses sold on the block.

Mustangs first entered Wyoming around 1690 when far-ranging Ute or Shoshone Indians brought them into this territory, where they soon escaped and established bands. These Indian tribes acquired them from the Navajos who in turn acquired them from the Comanche, Kiowa, or Apache Indians, infamous as horse raiders to the haciendas south of the Border.

Wyoming's Pryor Mountains have long been home to the mustang, and this area is one of the few where Wyoming's ranchers rallied to the cause of the free horse. Both former Senator Clifford Hanson and the pioneer Tillett family of Lovell, Wyoming, successfully fought attempts by the BLM to have the Pryor Mountain wild horse herd removed.

Horse-loving Crow Indians told of horses present in the Pryor Mountains before white settlement in this area. And it is possible that the Pryor Mountain horses include descendants of horses belonging to the Lewis and Clark expedition which set out from St. Louis in 1804. A member of this expedition was ordered to lead horses over the Pryors, and while he slept one night his horses escaped.

Wild horses, or "mustangs," grew to number in the millions on this continent within a few centuries following their introduction by Europeans. This level continued right up to the present century, when wholesale slaughter, already begun in the 19th century (as a way of undermining the defiant Indian Horse Culture) was intensified. After cliff drivings, water poisonings, and target-practice shootings, a harmonious component of the North American ecosystem largely disappeared.

I say "harmonious" because native plants and animals derive benefit from wild horses. They help soft and cloven footed animals by breaking or digging through to water or grass during winter freezes and summer droughts. In arid regions, wild horses help disperse and seed the bean of the mesquite bush, a food which benefits many species. The mesquite bean, like the seeds of many other species, passes through the intestinal tract of the horse intact and is given fertile ground on which to grow where the horses defecates. Horse droppings also help to build the organic humus content of the soil. Wild horses have fitted back into the role of their equine predecessors in North America.

When left alone, wild horse populations stabilize via territoriality and innate reproductive restraints, when their habitat is filled. This is to be expected of climax-type species and contrasts with what occurs with successional species such as deer, rabbits, and lemmings, which tend to overpopulate when conditions are favorable. Overgrazing became a problem, not with the introduction of horses, but with the introduction of cattle and sheep.

In addition to inherent checks on mustang populations, other checks on mustangs include pumas and, formerly, wolves. Also heat and drought take their toll. Of course, horses' chief enemies are humans, who shoot them on public and private land.

The grazing pressure of wild horses is less intense in any unit area than that of cattle because the wild horses disperse their grazing over a wider area and travel extensively. Furthermore, cattle and sheep lack the upper incisors of horses and therefore tend to tear out plants by the roots. Where wild horses are not disturbed by people, each region developes its own type of wild horse, adapted to a particular climate and vegetation.

Surely the Earth is big enough allow these magnificent creatures a home. There are places for wild horses in the vast areas of public land which lie mostly to the east of the Sierra Nevada — in the Great Basin desert, including Nevada, Utah and parts of Oregon, Idaho and northeastern California — as well as the high plains of Wyoming, the highlands of Montana and deserts in Arizona, New Mexico and southeastern California. But in April 1983 in Nevada, which contains most of our wild horses and is 87% public land, the Legislature unanimously endorsed crippling amendments before Congress. Wyoming and other states have also endorsed these amendments.

Proponents of the amendments say the legal changes would give BLM more tools to better manage wild horses and burros. However, their real aim is to eliminate wild horses. Currently the BLM has assigned $20 million for the clearance of wild horses from public lands. In August, they aimed to remove 17,000 horses from Nevada, Wyoming, and Colorado public lands. This removal of horses is in defiance of the Wild Horse Act. Such bald-faced ignoring of ecological and animal protection laws is nothing new for the Reagan administration: heading the BLM, our nation's largest land-holder, is Robert Burford, a Colorado rancher with interests in public lands livestock grazing.

Our West's romanticized cowboys and sheepmen continually urge the reduction or elimination of wild horses. Some of them have shot wild horses and barricaded public waters. Livestock interests use wild horses as scapegoats for overgrazing damage which is actually caused by their livestock.

In 1979, the BLM estimated that there were 52,000 wild horses in the West. The number of authorized livestock for the grazing fee year 1979 was 6.5 million head (26 million feet!), 125 times as great as the number of wild horses. This ratio is even greater today. The amount of grazing pressure due to illegal or trespass livestock alone surpasses all the forage consumed by wild horses.

In Wyoming in grazing fee year 1979, there were 1,218,791 animal unit months (AUMs) of livestock usage compared to 125,376 AUMs of wild horse usage. Furthermore, a large portion of the lands utilized by wild horses is inaccessible to livestock, so the percentage of available forage utilized by wild horses could be cut in half. In Nevada in 1979, wild horses consumed 5% of available forage while livestock were given 85% or more; the remainder being accounted for by wildlife. In most Western states, livestock account for 92-95% of total grazing allocation.

In 1979, the difference between receipts and expeditures, or the cost to the public for BLM subsidization of its federal range lands, was just under $12 million. Of this total, Wyoming accounted for about one quarter — more than any other state. The 1979 total cost to Americans for BLM and USFS range lands was $27,830,000.

A study by the National Academy of Sciences concluded that "we have seen very few areas with heavy vegetative impact [due to horses] although we have asked BLM to show them to us." Since this NAS study was requested by Congress, it would be inappropriate for Congress to ignore its findings in favor of economic gain for the pet food and livestock industries.

Feedlot cattle now supply most of America's beef. Only 1-3% comes from public lands leased for grazing. Must this 1-3% production — heavily subsidized by federal programs such as predator control, reduced grazing fees and water development — continue to cause the degradation or displacement of other values on our scenic public lands? Among the values we count wilderness, wildlife, recreation, clean air and water . . . and wild horses.

On a world scale, desertification is consuming 40 square miles or more each day, much of which is here in our arid and semi-arid West. Desertification is largely the result of agrarian traditions, stemming from the beginnings of civilization itself. Many once fertile lands are now sterile wastelands due to overgrazing by domestic livestock.

Mustangs lived for centuries, prior to white peoples' takeover of the West, in harmony with other wildlife. The fossil record indicates that, except for a brief lapse of a few thousand years, the Horse family in North America goes back 60 million years. North America was the evolutionary cradle of this and other families, including the camels and tapirs. In contrast, bighorn sheep and bison arrived from Asia less than 100,000 years ago across the Bering Strait. The North American ecosystem is more horse-adapted than it is cattle-adapted. The post-gastric digestive system of equids (horses, asses, zebras, etc.) allows the passage of viable seeds of many endemic American plants, whereas the thorough pre-grastric digestive system of the ruminants, or cud-chewers, such as cattle and sheep, usually does not. The chief problem, however, is not the kind of animals but the lack of balance and proportion between different species inhabiting the land.

In the end, desertification is the result of the habits of people. Wild horses are not overrunning the range, but humans are overrunning the range. An important aesthetic value will be lost when free-roaming horses are cleared from public lands and replaced by still more subjugated cows or sheep.

Senate Bill #457 was introduced in February, 1983, and referred to the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The Subcommittee is chaired by Malcolm Wallop and the Committee is chaired by James McClure. These two senators are the chief sponsors of the bill. A committee hearing took place in April,1983.

An amendment authored by the late Senator Henry Jackson of Washington and introduced by Senator Wendell Ford (D-KY) was defeated by a 10-8 vote. This amendment would have deleted the provision authorizing sale to slaughter. A substitute amendment sponsored by Senator Mark Hatfield (OR), and opposed by pro-animal groups, was adopted by a 10-8 margin. The Hatfield amendment, now incorporated in S457, directs the Secretary of Interior to turn over to "appropriate animal protection entities (as determined by the Secretary in his discretion)" all "unadoptable excess" wild horses and burros. If these "entities"

Second Thoughts on Fire

By Tierra del Fuego

The use of fire to save the National Forests from the corporate onslaught of the US Forest Service, initially suggested by Johnny Fireseed in the Lughnasadh '85 edition of *Earth First!*, is an intriguing idea that has definite merits as well as some potentially serious drawbacks. I'd like to deal with some of the latter since Fireseed aptly presented some of the benefits in his article.

First of all, the deliberate setting of fire to a stand of timber should only be used for specific areas that are slated for immediate clearcutting. This technique should definitely be viewed as an alternative of last resort, a measure of desperation, an extreme act of monkeywrenching — to be considered only after all other means have failed to save a timber stand (i.e. letter writing, law suits, demonstrations, blockades, tree climbing and occupation, and the monkeywrenching techniques of tree spiking, flagging and stake removal, road and equipment destruction).

Let's face it, using fire to "save a forest" from the greedy hands of corporate flunkies is similar to the Vietnam War cliche, "We had to destroy the village in order to save it from the Viet Cong."

Consider a few points before heading off into the woods with your drip torch:

1) Forest regeneration is a long time in coming, especially if your fire burns down a stand of old-growth timber — perhaps a hundred to a thousand or more years old, depending on the forest climax type and the species, terrain, and climate. A total conflagration on steep slopes will promote serious soil erosion, and reduce the chances of tree regeneration.

2) Old growth forests are home for many rare or endangered species such as spotted owls, pileated woodpeckers, wolverines, black bears, and pine martens. Areas with heavy ground fuel build-up may produce crown-out fires which will kill the mature trees that provide home for animals. Burning down their home represents total habitat destruction and, although temporary, may seal the lid forever on a given population. To an animal living in a tree, it really doesn't matter if the tree is cut down or turned into ash, the end result is the same. Certain organisms may not have another chance for survival if they have highly restricted geographic ranges or exist in isolated "island populations."

3) Wildland fires most likely will not confine their spread to areas to which you may wish them confined. The situation that you create could fizzle out in a dud or could easily get out of control and you may end up burning much more than you intended. Fire behavior is predictable to a degree, but nature has a habit of springing surprises on unsuspecting humans such as sudden and unexpected shifts in wind direction, changes in wind speed, fuel moisture, humidity, and ignition point. These parameters and others such as the effect of slope, convection, radiation, fuel load, and rate of fire spread are all important and need to be carefully considered before a fire is set.

4) Johnny Fireseed fails to mention that during particularly extensive forest fires, the Freddies (being what they are) may not hesitate to push D-9 bulldozers along ridge tops, thereby instantly scraping a maze of new roads for fire breaks or to gain access to particular fire zones and hot spots. If this happens, you have defeated your intended purpose of wilderness preservation, since the area becomes roaded and effectively lost for potential wilderness area inclusion. Some Forest Service thugs would like no better excuse than an emergency situation like a fire to punch through a few quick roads and ruin the chances of wilderness preservation in areas under consideration.

5) Deliberately setting wildland fires constitutes arson: a serious criminal offense, a felony as opposed to a misdemeanor or minor offense. You are also endangering the lives of other people by setting fires. Since National Forests are federal reservations, the FBI may be called in to investigate serious incidents. The Forest Service itself is currently becoming more sophisticated at arson investigation (and in all forms of law enforcement). It is amazing how modern crime labs can trace a tiny fragment of evidence found in burned-out woods to a particular individual.

6) If you do not fully understand fire behavior or fire ecology, you can easily do more harm than good, and could find yourself in an extremely dangerous situation where you could be seriously burned or killed in a matter of seconds. Anyone who has fought a major wildland fire knows how awesome and overpowering a fire in heavy dry fuels can be. Don't take chances, learn as much as you can about fire behavior, fire ecology, wildlife biology, and the local terrain and vegetation, *before* contemplating a timber stand burn. You can even join a Forest Service fire crew for a summer season, thereby picking up on-the-job training, gaining valuable experience, and simultaneously learning something about the inner workings of the opposition.

are not able to adopt out the animals, they will automatically be turned back to the federal government and sold to slaughter. The maximum slaughter level has been set at 3500 per annum for fiscal years 1984-1987.

Demand for gathering wild horses has been damaged by BLM's tendency to increase adoption fees, which rose from $75 to $200. Under pressure from the American Horse Protection Association and other groups, BLM has brought the adoption fee back down to $125 and may waive the fee in a proper case. Still, the BLM is doing little to make the adoption program work or to accomodate wild horses on public land; they consider clearance and sale to commercial exploiters to be simpler. In effect, the Hatfield amendment is a poorly disguised order to kill 14,000 animals. Animal organizations are not equipped to handle the government's job of running an adoption program.

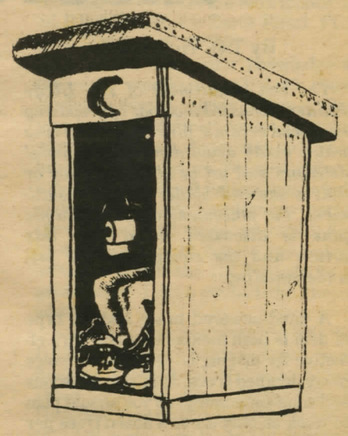
Last October, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources approved S457 incorporating the Hatfield amendment. A companion bill in the House of Representatives, HR1675, has been referred to two committees who are deferring action until the Senate makes a further decision on the bill. If the amendments of S457 and HR1675 are enacted, BLM plans to immediately remove 50% or more of its wild horses from many areas where they have been protected by the Wild Horse Act, and sell them at auctions to buyers from the pet food, horsemeat and livestock industries. Already, the BLM is removing one third of America's wild horses.

However, perhaps the plea for justice for the wild horse will reach beyond the world, to what many Indians called the Great Spirit, the power that created all beings. Apparently only that power — and certainly not our own — knows the place of each kind and its reason for living.

Craig Downer is a native of Nevada and a professional ecologist.

View from the Outhouse

THE BEAUTY OF GLORIA



By Robert Streeter

"Gloria is coming," they said. The message echoed from radios, flashed boldly from newspapers, and passed among the sidewalk inhabitants. State of the art technology and the experts told us it was so. Satellites kept watch from outer space, beaming fact after fact to sophisticated computers in sophisticated buildings. Specialists with important degrees from important universities used esoteric instruments to measure every aspect, every nook and cranny of Gloria. No part of her anatomy was left uncovered.

The specialists then sent the important information to the helpless, unknowing masses. They alerted our microcosm with microphones and microwaves, telephones and TV waves, proper precautions and "official" ways. What else was there to do? They grabbed batteries, candles, masking tape, canned goods, gasoline, whatever was left; whatever their money could buy. They stood in line for hours.

Then the masses huddled together like a flock of sheep surrounded by wolves, knowing that someone else might die but probably not themselves, for they had followed "official" precautions and bought as much as they could buy; they felt secure. The officials had followed all of the guidelines and felt quite sure that they had received the latest and most accurate important information from the specialists. The specialists had relied faithfully and religiously on the instruments at hand to admonish the officials. Gloria then arrived.

I was here in the cabin for the hours during Gloria's visit. I tried hard to be productive, to write something, to work on some inside chore, or simply to read, but Gloria kept distracting me. I finally gave in and went outside to watch, listen, and feel. She was my first hurricane.

She was windy and wet, bending trees and snapping limbs, soaking the soil with water from the south. She spiraled with an energy only fools would dream of harnessing, an energy only the wise are content to admire. She traveled in shades of gray, changing with her gusts, thinning as she aged. She was confident and audacious, controlling the moment and far from demure. She feigned no modesty.

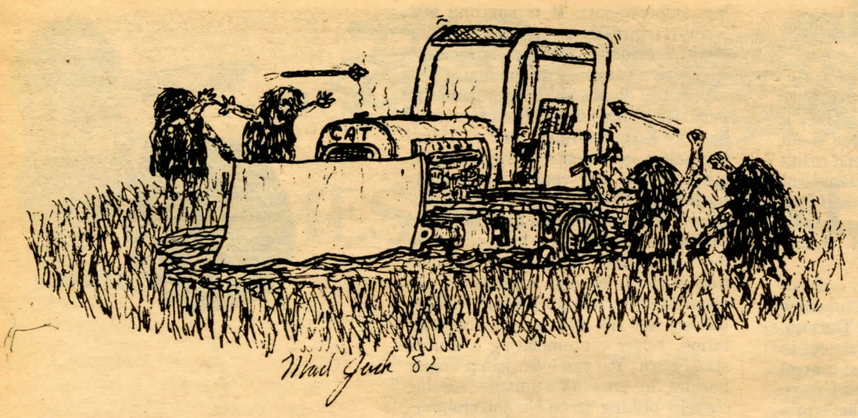
Closer and closer she came, and I ran to the clearing on the hilltop to greet her. The sky lightened as I reached the clearing, the wind and the rain subsided. For what seemed a long and magic minute, I looked Gloria in the eye. She looked back with filtered sunshine like a freight train in the night; deep blue sky surrounded by clouds. For a moment I was ecstatic as the clouds rushed by the strange and eerie opening at great speed. It was ecstacy for the new and surreal; for the sublime. But then she was gone, like a first lover meant only to teach, but not to stay. Gloria was beautiful.

Nearly everyone I've talked with was grateful for the specialists and their high-tech ability to warn us of Gloria, even though she wasn't as bad as predicted. Let me offer another view.

First, consider the obvious costs of such a technology. It is based on non-renewable resources which give us toxic chemicals, nuclear waste, polluted water and air, entire ecosystems dying of acid rain, carcinogens around every corner, shrinking wilderness, and on and on and on. The list is an endless ubiqitous tragedy. That is enough to keep me from applauding most of our tenchological feats and blindly accepting the the so-called fruits of our technology. I do not accept the premise that technology will find solutions to the problems it inherently causes. It has thus far failed miserably, with both human and non-human communities throughout the planet facing life-threatening problems.

Secondly, almost all of high technology is designed to give human beings an "advantage" over nature, advantages that continue to separate us from nature in our daily lives, and work against nature rather than with it. (Hydro-electric dams and the common farm tractor are two examples that come to mind.) These advantages have allowed the human population to exist at an artificially high number for many years; a number not set by the limits of nature, but rather by the limits of our own technology. The result is the overburdened, beleaguered planet we have before us.

Given these two points, I would rather face a hurricane without warning, just as I would rather hike in a wilderness area without the constant forecast of a grizzly's coordinates. A totally safe and predictable life carries with it the harmful effects on the planet, and for me, a sterile existence. I have no use for it, as Aldo Leopold would say, so I ask you, Gloria, and your wild and lovely sisters of the sea, for just one thing when you pass my way again: surprise me.



DEAR NED LUDD

DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in *Earth First!* for discussion of creative means of effective defense against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the Earth First! movement nor the staff of *Earth First!* necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.

Inserting Ceramic Tree Spikes

By T.O. Hellenbach

The last installment of ***The Blade Ruiner*** *discussed methods of preparing hardened ceramic pins for tree spiking which would avoid discovery by metal detectors and yet be able to destroy or dull a sawmill blade. In this installment, the placement of such ceramic pins is discussed. Read both this article and the comic strip for full understanding.*

A hand-powered brace and bit type of drill is both inexpensive and very effective for drilling large diameter holes in condemned trees. It is also laborious and time-consuming, so you should plan to work on only six to a dozen trees per hit. This small number will be very effective if using non-metallic and undetectable pins since most will make it to the sawmill to attack the blades.

Undoubtedly the most critical element of this technique is your ability to conceal all sign of your work. First and foremost, you *must* practice this operation during daylight hours in a safe and secluded location. Only by polishing your technique beforehand can you be sure that you will leave no evidence at the scene. When the chips of bark are glued back into place, there must not be any telltale seams, cracks or excess glue. All wood shavings must be carefully swept onto the towel and carried away a short distance for shallow burial. A dark terry cloth towel is recommended since the shavings will stick better to the rough surface.

When working at night, use a flashlight to carefully doublecheck your work when finished. The best flashlight is the current-issue GI flashlight available at most army surplus stores. It is made of green high-impact plastic, has an angled head (the light shines at a right angle to the body) and takes two "D" cell batteries. Unscrew the base cap and inside you'll find a red plastic lens that fits under the "O" ring screwed onto the standard lens. This red light is sufficient for close work and will not ruin your night vision. If you insist on using a penlight type of flashlight, be sure to close one eye to protect at least half of your night vision. As with all tools, make sure all surfaces inside and out (including batteries) are wiped clean of fingerprints.

Your brace should be lightly oiled to insure silence, and you should carry a spare bit so that you can always work with a sharp bit. Since you have to lean into the brace to get maximium effectiveness, this tool is particularly effective on felled trees that have been limbed and bucked (cut into shorter lengths). These can be found either scattered about the logging site, or piled near skid trails or "landings" (where they are stockpiled for loading onto trucks).

When working in an area currently being logged, it is essential to have an alert lookout well posted to guard the approaches. Even in the dark, you must remain concealed by working low to the ground, hidden by shadows, or in areas where the terrain prevents viewing from any distance. This will protect you from Forest Service enforcers using night vision devices. The lookout and pinner(s) must have a signaling system of bird calls or short range radios. Always use a nondescript code on the radio. (See the book **ECODEFENSE** for details.)

It takes a brave monkeywrencher to work a logging site in the night, but remember that you have the choice of time and place. This advantage, when coupled with basic security precautions, will guarantee your success.

A Cop on Security

By Juniper Berry

Any person who stands on Nature's side of the law must realize that these are dangerous matters, and that a professional approach is mandatory. If a good detective thinks like a criminal, then a good ecoteur thinks like a cop.

VEHICULAR PURSUIT

Should a police officer or enraged Capitalist offer to chase you, be sure you know what you are doing. Four out of five high-speed chases end in an accident, and three out of five end in injury or death for somebody — the suspect, the officer, or a bystander. If you get into a situation from which you must flee, be sure your car has good tires and is one with which you are very familiar. A skilled driver can actually get away even if his pursuer is driving *faster* . . . it all has to do with knowing when and how to brake, when to accelerate, and how to choose a straight line through a series of curves. Probably a dedicated ecoteur won't be able to join a Police Academy pursuit class; but any good citizen, interested in safety and in sports cars, can pay for a high-speed driving course such as the Bondurant School.

APPREHENSION

On foot in the field, a good policeman will approach from an unexpected direction and will know the escape routes as well as you do. When close, he will peek around the side of his cover (tree trunk, bulldozer, etc.). His backup will be further away, perhaps near the vehicle with its powerful radio, and will have a better view of the area. If you have any suspicion that somebody is watching you, assess his moves — if he a professional, or an amateur? If you are working inside a building, the officer looking for you may search from the top down, if he can get in that way, hoping to flush you out a ground-level door. Assume he has backup *and* has unholstered his handgun.

What if a police officer makes personal contact with you? Remember that he needs "Probable Cause" to stop you in the first place; thus your car should be in unimpeachable shape and your driving equally perfect. For example, a deputy sheriff or highway patrolman looks for symptoms of drunk driving such as too much speed, too little speed, crossing the center line, hugging the center or outside (fog) line, unnecessary braking, failure to dim brights, etc. What will a policeman consider in a routine contact? He will watch for shifty eyes, too little or too much conversation for the circumstances, unusual hilarity, excessive body movement. Act as self-confident as you can — and be cool. But if you are stopped for a routine traffic violation, allow yourself a little irritation, because no sober citizen likes to be stopped.

If you are stopped for a traffic violation (while you are actually fleeing the scene of a "crime"), the first thing the officer will do is to run your license plate; he will be able to find out if the car is stolen or if its owner has any "wants" or warrants. Maybe you were stopped because you fit the description of a wanted person; maybe your appearance, location, or behavior strongly suggested criminal activity; maybe one of your headlights didn't work. Once you have responded to that dear old red light, remember that the most dangerous time *for the officer* is when both cars stop with engines still running. Switch off your engine. Keep both hands on the wheel in plain sight. Do not get out or walk toward the patrol car until told. The officer is sure to notice if people try to change drivers or hide things. Don't be offended if the policeman walks up and stands just behind the driver's window so you have to crane your neck — this is good procedure for his safety. His partner will approach from the right-rear. If you are unfortunate enough to become the subject of a felony stop (shotguns, loudspeakers, and all), *don't panic.* Breathe deeply, move slowly, do exactly what you're told, and remember that you are covered by one or more shotguns. Your life is not over.

Field Interrogation means this officer or ranger wants to know what the hell you are doing in this place at this time. The officer will feel that this is a dangerous encounter because he doesn't yet know anything about you. The first moment is emotionally stressful for him, too. If he says, "Police, don't move!" and especially if he adds, "You're under arrest," any aggression on your part may constitute a felony "resisting arrest" situation. If the officer says something unprofessional such as "Stop right there, fuckhead, or I'll blow your brains out," *be careful;* macho talk masks insecurity, and insecurity is dangerous and unpredictable.

Again, keep your hands in view at all times ("hands kill") and your partners should not ooze around to the officer's side or back. The officer will look at your clothing to see if you are carrying weapons, and he will consider wrenches, screwdrivers and knives as weapons. Don't violate his personal space — let him decide how far away from you he wants to stand. Don't stand on his gun side. The point is, DON'T MAKE ANY OFFICER NERVOUS. Finally, if he has stopped you for routine investigation and has no real evidence against you, he still has the right to frisk you for weapons. This is for his own safety. Acquiesce.

ARREST

All arrests are statistically dangerous for officers, so don't be unduly insulted if the officer is watchful and cold in manner. Do what he says, even if he tells you to lie down in the mud.

Prepare yourself mentally for your first arrest. No matter how justified your cause is, being arrested is no fun. Suddenly you have lost your freedom and (temporarily) all those civil liberties you always took for granted. Don't be embarrassed if it comes as a shock. Politeness will save you grief — remember that it is not the arresting officer but his administrators at whom you are angry. A well-trained policeman will cuff you behind your back right after he says you are under arrest. Then, for his own safety, he will search you head to toe, including the crotch area and shoes. Walking you to the police car, he will probably hold you lightly by the fingers or elbow in order to maintain control should you move suddenly. He will guide you into the car and strap your seatbelt.

Most officers, even rangers, carry various weapons on their persons, including mace, kellite flashlight, kubatons, batons, and revolvers. They carry loaded shotguns in their cars. Don't screw around. As best you can, judge the type of person he is. Once things have gotten this far, it is useless to try to talk yourself out of it. If he exhibits signs of nervousness and poor training — shifty eyes, sweat, high voice, jerky movements, swearing, etc. — be especially low-keyed, for an insecure officer is the most dangerous. Poorly trained seasonal rangers are unpredictable. If you are a lot larger and stronger than the officer, be aware that this, too, will make him nervous.

If you are arrested with your car, it will be impounded and searched unless you have a *non*-arrested friend with a valid license to drive it away. This is a good reason to rid yourself beforehand of incriminating evidence such as tools.

JAIL

Jail is the pits. Do not carry any large amounts of cash or "controlled substances." If you need daily medication (such as blood pressure medication or birth control pills), carry this with you in a prescription bottle or know the dosages to tell the jailer. Booking will include another (more thorough) search, photographs, personal questions, and perhaps a change of clothing, depending on the jail. Take this as philosophically as possible. Your bail will be set by a standard bail schedule or by the judge, and you must pay 10% unless it is a cash-only bail. Some credit cards will cover bail.

As for being in jail, I can't help you there because I've not yet been to jail. I don't suppose it's very nice, but sometimes it may be necessary. Don't discuss your case, and don't pass notes. In order to qualify for a Public Defender, you must be able to *prove* indigence; the judge won't take your word for it.

The author is a former law-enforcement officer.

EPISODE THREE: A CLEARCUT CASE

BLADE RUINER

T.O. HELLENBACK

©'85 ANTAEUS

UPON REACHING THE "SCENE OF THE CRIME", THE BLADE RUINER AND LEILA CAREFULLY SET ABOUT THEIR "WORK."

LEILA SETS UP AN OBSERVATION POST TO WATCH ALL OF THE LOGGING ROAD APPROACHES.

THE BLADE RUINER LOCATES A PILE OF FELLED TREES AND REACHES INTO HIS TOOL BAG.

FIRST HE PLACES A DARK TOWEL SO THAT IT WILL CATCH ALL OF THE TELL-TALE WOODSHAVING'S

WITH A SHARP KNIFE HE EXPERTLY REMOVES A CHIP OF BARK...

ON THE FRESHLY EXPOSED INNER WOOD, A WELL-OILED BRACE & BIT STARTS TO DRILL.

WHEN THE HOLE IS FINISHED A CERAMIC PIN IS DROPPED IN.

FOLLOWED BY A GENEROUS AMOUNT OF WHITE GLUE TO HOLD IT IN PLACE.

THE BARK CHIP IS THEN CAREFULLY GLUED BACK IN PLACE-CONCEALING THE HOLE!

ALL OF THE WOOD SHAVINGS ARE SWEPT ONTO THE TOWEL, AND CARRIED AWAY TO BE BURIED IN A SHALLOW HOLE.

SPREADING THE TOWEL ON THE GROUND, THE BLADE RUINER GOES TO WORK ON THE STANDING TREES,

THEN SUDDENLY...

THE CHICKENS ARE COMIN' HOME TA ROOST!

PULLING OUT A HANDFUL OF CALTROPS, LEILA PREPARES TO DROP THEM ON THE ROAD BELOW TO STOP THE ADVANCE OF THE GUARD PATROL

SHOULD I FEED THE CHICKENS?

KNOWING THAT ABSOLUTE SECRECY IS ESSENTIAL, THE BLADE RUINER RESPONDS—

NEGATIVE... LET'S GO HOME!

AN HOUR LATER, THEY RENDEZVOUS WITH THEIR DRIVER

MP 137

AT THIS POINT, MOST MONKEY-WRENCHERS WOULD TAKE A BREAK AND CONGRATULATE THEMSELVES,

BUT NOT THE BLADE RUINER...

GOLDEN GATE LAPIDARY SUPPLY

OPEN

NEXT: HARD ROCK vs. HEAVY METAL!

REVIEWS

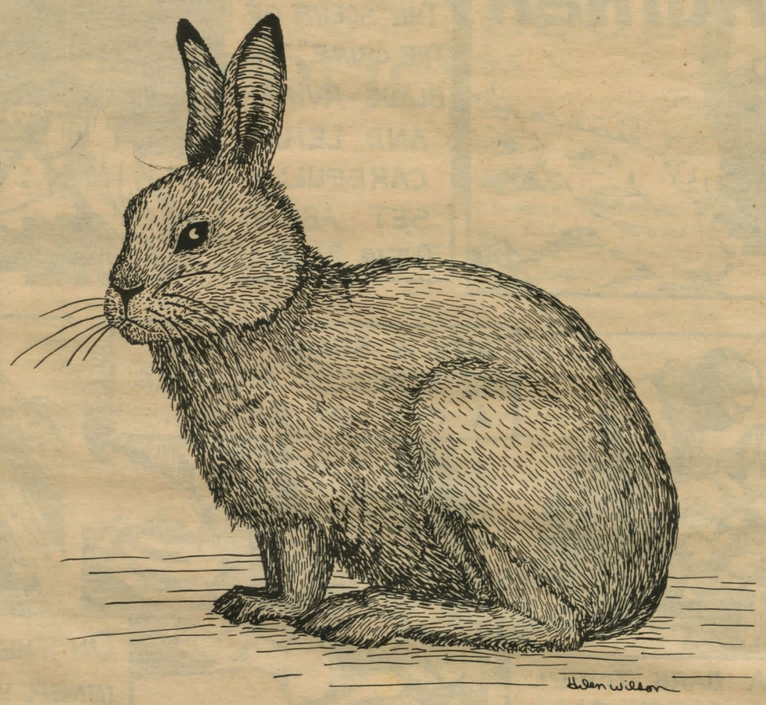
Reviewed by Australopithecus

Review of CRY WOLF by Robert Hunter and Paul Watson, Shepherds of the Earth Publications, 1985, PO Box 48446, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7X 1A2. $11.95 postpaid (use international money order in Canadian dollars available from US Post Offices). 127 pages.

Cry Wolf is an alarming sequel to *Never Cry Wolf. Never Cry Wolf* was written more than a decade ago by the superb author Farley Mowatt, who told the moving story of his experiences among the most abused mammals of Canada— wolves. In *Cry Wolf*, the setting is different — present day British Columbia — but the abuse of wolves is the same if not worse. Robert Hunter and Paul Watson tell the story of the wolf killing program in B.C., and what Project Wolf did to fight this killing. Robert Hunter, who wrote most of the chapters of the book, and Paul Watson, who wrote several chapters and played a leading role in Project Wolf actions, have combined to produce a revealing and revolting account which makes it clear that modern men — not wolves — are apt to be ruthless killers.

Hunter's and Watson's book is complete with guns and wilderness, and heroes and villians. The heroes of the story are Paul Watson and his comrades of Project Wolf. The villians are Anthony Brummet, B.C.'s Environment Minister; John Elliot, a prevaricating anti-wolf biologist; Bob Keen, a wealthy hunting outfitter; various Canadian thugs; and US sportsmen clubs. The villains want to kill, perhaps even eradicate, wolves so that sport killers will have no competition for hunting elk, caribou, whitetail deer, moose, and other ungulates. Sport "hunting" is a big business in British Columbia. The numbers of big game animals legally killed are in the hundreds of thousands every year; the numbers killed by poachers are equally high. Where populations of ungulates are falling, it is due to over-hunting, poaching, industrial invasions of wild country, and fire suppression; yet sport killers blame wolves for ungulate population declines. In actuality, wolves strengthen ungulate herds by culling weak members, whereas sport killers work against natural selection by killing strong members. Yet sportsmen's groups, such as the North American Sheep Foundation, have for years promoted the tradition of government-sponsored wolf slaughter. Indeed, Tony Brummet, a friend of Bob Keen and other wealthy sport killers, received major campaign contributions from Keen and other such ruffians. Furthermore, Brummet's aerial wolf gunning program — which cost about $3000 for each murdered wolf — included large contributions from sportsmen's groups to supplement the B.C. government funds.

Hunter and Watson make it clear that Canada's wildlife management — largely controlled by sportsmen together with provincial authorities — is a sham. In B.C., black bears and grizzly bears have been hunted ruthlessly, causing bear populations to drastically drop. The government of Newfoundland took violent measures against environmentalists (including Watson) to maintain the annual seal slaughter, which has only recently begun to be phased out. However, Hunter and Waston remind us that it is wolves that have been most mismanaged. Techniques used in BC to kill wolves and increase game populations have included bounties placed on wolves, bait poisoned with Compound 1080, aerial gunning, and fires. The aerial gunning program carried out by John Elliot involved use of "volunteer" gunners who graciously donated their time and talent in return for the wolf pelts. Unfortunately, Elliot succeeded in killing hundreds of wolves. Fortunately, Elliot was unsuccessful in his goal of burning 225,000 acres of northern BC forest (in an insane attempt to create more forage for game animals), although he did succeed in charring huge areas.



Hunter's and Watson's story is worthwhile reading not only because of what it teaches about wolves and wildlife mismanagement but also because of what it teaches about hardcore eco-activism and how the media affects ecological battles. Watson is a master at eco-activism and using the media to the advantage of ecologists. Hunter was one of the media persons involved in the Project Wolf vs. wolf killers debate, and set himself apart from the BC press by supporting Project Wolf. Though occasionally long on small detail, their book is educational reading for environmental activists.

The controversy of the wolf carnage continues. As the book went to press, ecologists had just made important gains: The Alaska hunt was at least postponed. Tony Brummet so angered the Canadian public that he was ousted from his position as Environment Minister. His replacement, Austin Pelton, is considering ending the eradication program. But ecologists' cautious optimism is tempered by the fact that Elliot's gang has killed 300 wolves this year.

To conclude, *Cry Wolf* is a well-written but tragic story. Hopefully this book will be widely read and will stir environmentalists into action to force the BC government to bring some semblance of decency into its wildlife management practices.

MOVING? SEND US YOUR NEW ADDRESS!

Reviewed by Australopithecus

MEARES ISLAND: PROTECTING A NATURAL PARADISE; Friends of Clayoquot Sound (FOCS), PO Box 489, Tofino, B.C., Canada VOR 2Z0 co-publisher: Western Canada Wilderness Committee, 1200 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6Z 2E2 ;1985, $12 from FOCS

Having had more time to properly review *Meares Island* since our brief mention of it last issue, we can confidently report that it is indeed a beautiful book and well-worth buying — especially because funds go toward saving one of Earth's more splendid areas. The struggle to preserve Meares Island is an extremely important one because, as with rainforest destruction, the cutting of Meares Island's forest would destroy not only one of Earth's richest ecosystems but also would end the harmonious way of life practiced on the island for centuries by the native peoples. If Macmillan Bloedel (MB) — that vile, ruthless company planning to clear 40% of Meares Island's forest — has its way, the native peoples as well as wolves, bears, cougars, saprophytes, Sitka spruces, western red cedars, and many other creatures will lose their homes. However, it looks increasingly hopeful for the effort to save Meares Island. A combination of demonstrations, court actions, blockades, and tree-spiking (not by any of the official groups working to save Meares) averted forest felling until this past March when the British Columbia Court of Appeals ordered MB not to begin cutting at least until November 1985 in order to give the Natives time to take their land claims to the Supreme Court. The Natives' land claims may take years of court battles to settle. In the meantime, support the fight to save Meares Island by buying copies of FOCS's excellent book to give to friends and Freddies as Yule gifts.

Activists working on their own issues would also be well advised to purchase a copy of this book for positive ideas on how to proceed. Indeed, every active Earth First! chapter should have a copy of *Meares Island* for study.

Reviewed by Australopithecus

EARTH WISDOM by Dolores LaChapelle; jointly published by Way of the Mountain Learning Center and International College; 1978 ; available for $14 postpaid from Finn Hill Arts, POB 542, Silverton, CO 81433.

Earth Wisdom should be required reading for all government authorities, wealthy businessmen, and other white-collar criminals. If any book can reform such incorrigible characters this might be it. *Earth Wisdom* is a fascinating book showing how people have always been inextricably tied to Earth by ritual, art, education, and religion, as well as by material dependency; but that for the past two millenia the dominating cultures in the world have alienated us from Earth.

LaChapelle's historical overview makes it clear that even after over-zealous Christians had destroyed numerous Pagan temples and persecuted and killed thousands of witches and other infidels (from the 4th to 16th centuries), small pockets remained where Earth religions and Earth rituals survived. Furthermore, even as the Christian tradition assumed an other-worldly and often anti-worldly theology, it inadvertantly adopted aspects of the Earth traditions and aspects of Nature herself which Christians intended to suppress.

If LaChapelle's historical overview doesn't convince the reader of our need to regain real Earth wisdom, the remainder of her book should. She discusses cybernetics, drawing heavily from the revolutionary thinker Gregory Bateson, to show that Mind permeates all of Nature; it is not limited to the human body. LaChapelle presents us with radical proposals for the education of children, in order that children will remain bonded to Earth as they do in more natural cultures. LaChapelle argues convincingly that preservation of — and interaction with — wilderness is essential for human health, as well as for the health of all others that dwell on Earth.

LaChapelle's book, does have a few weaknesses, though far fewer than most books. Two parts of her book which she could improve are her discussions of the philosopher Martin Heidegger and of the Japanese religion of Shinto. Heidegger's thought is very difficult, and LaChapelle doesn't quite simplify it enough for all of us to understand. Also, she argues effectively for the healthy and ecological qualities of Shinto, but does not address the question of how the modern industrial/imperialistic/anti-ecological state of Japan can be reconciled with the Shinto beliefs.

All things considered, *Earth Wisdom* is an enjoyable book and one of the most important books reflecting Deep Ecology which has yet been published. We look forward to LaChapelle's next book, which she expects to finish in about a year.

Good Periodicals for Earth First!ers

By Australopithecus

Every month we receive dozens of alternative publications, which are sometimes read and always added to our growing library. The following are a few of our favorites:

The Idaho Citizen published 9 times a year; $5/year, Box 9303, Boise, ID 83707 (208-344-6632)

This is a small independent newspaper, published by Kenneth Robison, packed with information on public lands, wildlife, consumer issues, etc. It focuses on Idaho issues but also covers national issues. (Much of the info for our editorial comment following Carole King's statement in this issue came from this paper.) *The Idaho Citizen* includes an "Action Corner" informing readers of public hearings, legislation, recently released National Forest Management Plans which await public comments, etc.

Siskiyou Country: Bioregional Journal of the Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains, bimonthly; $10/year, POB 989, Cave Junction, OR 97523

This is a bioregional publication of the northern California/southern Oregon region. However, it is informative reading for residents of all bioregions. It includes articles on food-growing, alternative education, self-sustaining communities, and ecological problems. Among its best articles are those dealing with habitat restoration — a topic rarely discussed by most environmental publications. The most recent issue featured an article by EF!er Bobcat describing how small groups in northern California have undertaken the for-

continued on pg. 27

Poetry: Voice of Deep Ecology

By Lone Wolf Circles

"Afterimages" Shinkichi Takahashi (Anchor A 843).
"Embracing the Earth" Art Goodtimes (Homeward Press)

The Round River Rendezvous was a heartening experience for me. It was the first time I felt comfortable in a group of more than four. I could feel the '60's sense of purpose and excitement ('60 BC). I am still flying on that energy, on the inspiration. When Bill Devall spoke of the arts as the cutting edge of the Deep Ecology message, I could feel it! The responsibility (ability to respond) . . . it is painting the "tiger" in the eye that knocks off the viewer's blinders. It is the "myo," the mystery behind the clouds that entices the mind to expand. It is the naked exposure of wildness that excites us to dream. The text and substance of deep ecology is a sensitive and commited lifestyle, and it fills the void with color as the arts cut away the bullshit. Reviewing painting and music from a higher standard. And poetry . . . .

Poems are images stripped of pretensions like a body unclothed. They are at their best simplified as close to the root syllable, to the primeval grunt and sigh as possible without sacrificing intent. True poetry is set to rythym not unlike a heartbeat or the complex patterns of jungle drums. It is freed of the superfluous until, as perfect as a feather, as magical as a witch's potion, it helps the reader fly.

I can picture Shinkichi Takahashi sitting in lotus wearing Roger Candee's *Earth First!* t-shirt when he writes "...confidence and action is all. One would present a sorry sight if one kept loitering, fascinated, within the fold of literature. True poetry is born out of the very despair that the word is useless and poetry is to be abandoned." Or, from his poem "Words":

What's grasped by words is vulnerable;
Richer, more poetic the flux of realities.

Takahashi's contradictions are not to be mistaken for nonsense. As a Zen poet he carefully orchestrates dichotomies, utilizes the improbable to stop the flow of consensus reality so that we can look at the world anew. It is the poet's alchemy to destroy definitions, certainty, and boundaries; to expose the allegedly finite as infinite. He explodes the concrete, black and white mind-set that has created our lifeless cities and trashed our wilderness. Takahashi has tossed logic, tanks, schools, "stop" signs into the air. And landing in a world of wide-eyed babies and awed primitives, a world of possibilities, is diversity. It is here that the sun is but a grain of sand, and a tiny mushroom contains all the planet. As in his poem "Quails":

It is the grass that moved, not the quails.
Weary of embraces, she thought of
Commiting her body to the flame.

When I shut my eyes, I hear far and wide
The air of the ice age stirring.
When I open them, a rocket passes over a meteor.

A quail's egg is complete in itself,
Leaving not room enough for a dagger's point.
All the phenomena in the universe: myself

Quails are supported by the universe
(I wonder if that means subsisting by god).
A quail has seized god by the neck

With its black bill, because there is no
God greater than a quail.
(Peter, Christ, Judas: a quail.)

A quail's egg: idle philosophy in solution.
(There is no wife better than a quail.)
I dropped a quail's egg into a cup for buckwheat noodles,

And made havoc of the democratic constitution.
Split chopsticks stuck in the back, a quail husband
Will deliver dishes on a bicycle, anywhere.

The light yellow legs go up the hill of Golgothia,
Those quail who stood on the rock, became the rock.
The nightfall is quiet, but inside the concealed exuviae

Numberless insects zig-zag, on parade.

Earth First! is men and women not afraid to experience the animal within them (Montana campfire chant: *We're not afraid*), ready to anoint themselves with the sweat of mating eagles and *become the eagles. Not afraid to evolve, to fly . . . . (Marcy Willow in response to New Wave feminist reporter: I like Earth First! men because they're not a bunch of sissies.)* We can best protect other life species by experiencing their world view. This is why I paint and it is the serious benefit of Dave Foreman's fun interspecies role playing at RRR '85. Once having leapt beyond words, into the very souls of other species, we leap back out but we can never abandon them. Blood-brothers. Not mere empathy, but transmutation. As in the closing of "Skinning the Elk" by Earth First! poet Art Goodtimes:

I am marked for life
I wear the elk's tattoo
As its meat becomes my meat
And its blood stains my blood

Spirit
Leaping
From shape to shape.

Art is substantive proof the caveman never died out, and has worked to get poets put on the Endangered Species Act. He is the ultimate radical (at RRR: *As it is, I'm letting you slide on those obnoxious "Park in an orderly fashion signs."*) If the arts are the cutting-edge, Goodtimes is a Nicaraguan machete. From "Survival":

Crazy Horse rides in the Black Hills pine
And the lightning in his veins
Are the arrows that I aim

My name is power
My name is energy
My roots run underground

I embrace the earth
Kill me
And a hundred more will grow

My favorite, entitled "Gluttony":

In an argument once
A friend asked me
"Why must we save the eagles?"

Siding with ranchers
Along the Sonoma coast
Who'd shot the bird as a predator
For stealing
Two or three of their sheep
(A percentage)

"A man has to eat"
He insisted
Unbalanced
Mind reeling — meat lashed
To the barbed wire of his words

I fell silent (a poison)
Hearing only
The thrashing of wings on his lips

It wasn't until later
In the aerie of my own room
That a cry rose within me

As potlatch becomes compost
And enriches the earth
Each adds a blanket to the heap

"Friend — friend
To save ourselves"

Thrust yourself deep into the hearts of other living beings. It is at those depths you will fully understand "Deep Ecology." Listen to Art's closing to "Hot Creek":

Hear it
The Hot Creek heart
Playing us like drums
Our cells set singing
To the pulse of the mother core

Later, let's look at singer Greg Keeler's written poetry, John Haines, and the old man himself, Gary Snyder. Tree-sitters and poets at the vanguard. From Takahashi's "Sun":

. . . Flicking at my thoughts
Strewn about the rocks like violets.

It's you, faces cut like triangles
Have kept the snake alive!
The pavement's greened over with leaves.

GOOD PERIODICALS continued

midable task of healing watersheds destroyed by excessive logging.

Green Letter,$17,27,37, or 47 per year; "Pay what you can afford"; POB 9242, Berkeley, CA 94709

Green Letter is a 12 page family-published periodical with fine articles dealing with ecological issues and news of green politics from around the world. It provides an excellent forum for the promotion of decentralized groups of Greens. Its articles have great diversity while maintaining a common theme, which many of us might call Deep Ecology. Hence this newsletter will appeal to EF!ers. Already many supporters of the EF! movement are also supporters of a Green political movement which is now beginning in the US. This newspaper could help tighten the bonds between EF! and Green politics.

Kindred Spirits Quarterly c/o POB 101, Bega, NSW, 2550, Australia

This short periodical, "for Pagans and all good friends of Mother Earth," is packed with articles on Pagans, primal peoples, and ecological issues.

Australian Conservation Foundation Newsletter,672B Glenferrie Rd., Hawthorn, Victoria, 3122, Australia

This newsletter deals extensively with threats to Australian rainforest. It is a fine newsletter to read in order to keep informed of the thriving ecology movement in Australia.

Sierra Club National News Report,published 30 times a year; $15/year, Sierra Club, 530 Bush St., San Francisco, CA 94108

Reading the *NNR* tends to be a grim task. However, given the importance of keeping informed of environmental battles, and which battles should be addressed by letters from environmentalists, this is an excellent publication. It thoroughly covers current environmental legislation in a very up-to-date fashion.

The Ecologist,$28/year for 4 issues, Subscription Dept., Worthyvale Manor Farm, Camelford, Cornwall, PL329TT, England

This magazine is expensive, but each issue is a veritable book, focusing on such global problems as soil erosion, deforestation, or other ecological problems. This is one of the of the few environmental magazines to feature in-depth articles by ecologists from throughout the world, including the Third World.

Ecophilosophy available from George Sessions, Sierra College, Rocklin, CA 95677.
"This newsletter may be freely reproduced and distributed."

This is probably the best academic Deep Ecology journal in the US. It is edited by the well-known Deep Ecologist George Sessions.

The Trumpeter: Voices from the Canadian Ecophilosophy Net Work quarterly; $5/year, LightStar, 1138 Richardson St., Victoria, B.C., Canada V8V 3C8

This is an excellent journal reflecting themes of Deep Ecology. It has included articles linking agricultural concerns with ecological concerns.

Utne Reader,bimonthly; $24/year ($29 Canada & Mexico, $34 elsewhere), LENS Publishing Co., Inc. 2720 W. 43rd St., Minneapolis, MN 55410 (612-929-2670)

This magazine, billed as an "alternative Readers Digest," is one of the best of the alternative periodicals. It reports on a wide range of subjects including government scandals (or government cover-ups that should have been scandals) and environmentalism. The most recent issue features a section on the environmental movement, including a favorable review of *Earth First!* and Dave Foreman's introduction to *Ecodefense*.

Among the best of the many other fine periodicals we receive are *Agenda, High Country News, The Progressive, and Not Man Apart*. *HCN* may be the best periodical devoted specifically to Western issues, and most of its news is environmental news. *NMA* may be the best publication by a mainstream environmental group.

ARMED WITH VISIONS

Rain

It sizzles on the pavement with hot hisses and touches the end of the road. Evaporating into dreams and visions reaching the sky in muted clouds. Oh, I wish I could feel the forest. The damp glow of green so lush and so pure. I would crawl down against the roots of the redwood and curl against his fine form. My wet knees would make me shiver, but my head would lay soft against my soft friend. Drops of mist so slender they almost missed me, yet they brushed lightly onto the top of my hair until I could press my hand there and know I had found them. We would lie there together in the silence of occasional drips, his hairy skin and mine, until we could feel no more.

Judy Connelly
Trinidad, Calif.

Right Lane Closed Ahead

Reflections of the Great Bear

The time has arrived
the grizzly said
To talk of important matters;
Of sparkling rivers and magic forests,
of space and solitude.
Of the greed for boards and oil
and the rush for roads and pavement,
Of muddied waters and blackened skies
and why some shoot the last of us,
Is this the time for me to die?

JASPER CARLTON
Cabinet Mountains

What is it that the Heart of Nature Asks of Us?

three nights ago I dreamt I met Albert Einstein
white-haired like he was supposed to be
and ever-so abstract
I said to him
you were wrong: it was too narrow
to think that science could alone provide
the unified field theory . . .
as he nodded pink cherub cheeked assent
and as I groped for a formulation which would let him know
that the unified field theory should come at least
through art AND science,
a powerful surge from deep below the navel of the dream
gave the answer in a voiceless voice
for neither he nor I spoke it
but it was spoken from between and within us
THE PEOPLE, it said; it declared THE PEOPLE!
of course
what is it that the heart of nature asks of us
surely not another theory
but realization
and not just realization of a single person
or of alot of single persons
but of all: THE PEOPLE!
all together as ONE
at last: THE PEOPLE!

Jose A. Arguelles
Boulder

SOMOZA UNVEILS THE STATUE OF SOMOZA IN SOMOZA STADIUM

DO SOMETHING

Chemical Farming

Farmers are plowing poison
into the sacred soil,
a dark alliance forming,
a debt to death;
it must be paid
by the unsuspecting
bones of their children.
More than one reaper passes here.

Jim Bush
Waxahachie

EXILES

Duck! Your lightpole is trying to kill you!
So is your toaster.
Don't even answer the telephone.
It might be your neighbor.
Your neighbor is trying to kill you.
Her TV just poisoned your coffee.
Just watch your ass!
Your ass is trying to kill you!
General Motors brings you
the brand new 1984 two door
Cancer of the Asshole!
Get your brains smelted
in the petro-ovens of Texas
and your ovaries eaten out
at the Bunker Hill Lead Company of Kellog Idaho,
a division of Gulf Resource and Chemical Corp!
Ask an asbestos worker
what his patriotic duties are
besides getting his lungs x-rayed every other day.
Ask a meatwrapper.
Ask them uranium diggers down by the Rio Puerco.
I mean, if they didn't have bad breath,
they wouldn't have no breath at all.
Ask them sheep downwind at Dugway.
Ask your neighbor.
We all in the boneman's union now, chump!
This ain't Uncle Wiggly with his scythe
deadmarching the greencarders from the lettuce fields.
The coal miners are laying off corpses, the linen mills.
We hold these tumours to be the Fruit of their Looms.
They're keeling over in the bankvaults too,
turning blue in department store elevators,
laundromats,
they just stop and drop
or if they're lucky enough
to make it to the Piggly Wiggly and shop,
it's just the same old chemical slop for supper.
Watch out! Your kitchen is trying to kill you!
Watch out! Your pantry is trying to kill you!
You just saw your living room walls sweat and move,
didn't you
There's something fatter than evil in your cellar.
It came in with the landfill.
It's oozing from your cellar to their cellar.
Your neighbor doesn't know this.
She thinks she killed her husband
when his hair fell out, his fingernails, his breath.
They opened and closed him right away, like a
zippered tomato.
He died and the jury wondered why
only the insurance company spread the bribes around
like bad butter on hot toast
and the verdict always came up hung, case dismissed.
This happened at every house number on the street,
odd and even,
the cheap gilt coffins stacked up outside the dutch
doors
and then the rented cortege to consecrated ground,
that ground always sewn thick with Polychlorinated
Biphenyl,
a miracle compound, Hallelujah!
Even in death, the dead kept dying,
could not rest and melt into the earth,
become part of it,
and return.

JOHN ROSS
Arcata
(from his book *The Daily Planet*, 1982)

COYOTE

You're the same as Coyote
When you forget who you are.

That's all he ever did!

—Will Staple
Nevada City
(first published in
"Passes for Human")

Cecelia Ostrow

Dear Friends
Hello and good wishes to all EF!ers. This Christmas I am again offering for sale my stoneware chimes imprinted with plants of the Pacific Northwest, as well as tapes of my music. Proceeds from tapes will go to the Alliance newspaper in Portland. The Alliance is a voice for the Cathedral Forest Action Group, as well as peace and social justice issues. Do you care about wilderness in Oregon? Then subscribe -- $15 a year.
I would like to invite everyone to my free concert, Tuesday, Dec. 10, at noon, at Region 6 Forest Service HQ in downtown Portland. I will sing wilderness music with my new group, All Life Is Equal.
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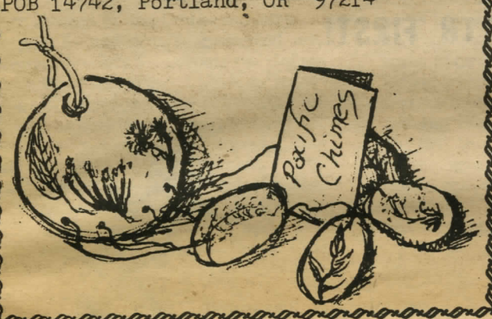
POB 14742, Portland, OR 97214



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New York, NY 10011

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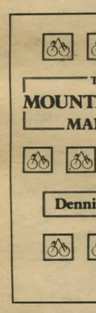

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BACK ISSUES

Yes, back issues of *Earth First!* are available for $1 apiece (to cover our postage and handling expenses). Some of the early issues are already out of print and numbers are running low on others, so order those you wish now.

YULE Dec. 21, 1981 (Vol. II, No. II) First Earth First! Road Show;Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas; EF! Preserve System; Many early photos of Earth First!.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1982 (Vol. II, No. III) Earth First! by Dave Foreman (reprinted from *The Progressive*); letters from *Progressive* readers; Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas.

EOSTAR March 20, 1982 (Vol. II, No. IV) Mardie Murie Interview; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; EF! meeting in Eugene.

BELTANE May 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. V) Little Granite Creek Drilling Controversy; GO Road; John Crowell; Western Civilization by Chim Blea; Monkeywrenching Seismo Crews; Jail: A Primer.

LITHA June 21, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VI) Little Granite Creek; Moab Roads a BLM WSA; Chim Blea on Babies; Dinkey Creek & McKinley Sequoias; What To Do as an EF!er; Caribou in Maine.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VII) Rendezvous at Little Granite Creek; Dustrud Resigns as *EF!* Editor; Gary Snyder on Violence; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Little Granite Survey Stakes Pulled.

MABON Sept. 21, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VIII) ***Out Of Print***

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1982 (Vol. III, No. I) BLM Rotten in Utah by Clive Kincaid; Ed Abbey on Books & Gurus; Bob Marshall's 1927 Inventory of Big Wilderness; Dear Ned Ludd/Closing Roads; Foreman Runs for Sierra Club Board; Mama Rue on Samhain; Bill Devall on Nuclear War; Foreman on Endangered Species & Wilderness; How To Do An EF! Wilderness Proposal.

YULE/BRIGID Dec. 21, 1982 (Vol. III, No. II) Salt Creek Blockade; Nightcap Blockade in Australia; Bisti Mass Trespass; Howie Wolke on *Real* Wilderness; Ned Ludd/Closing Roads; Foreman on Primeval Wilderness Management; Bill Devall on Earth Bonding; Foreman on Books; Ed Abbey on Pigs; Mama Rue on Yule; Wilderness & the Bible; Juniper Chaining in Utah; Bisti.

EOSTAR March 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. III) Franklin River Blockade in Australia; Salt Creek Blockade; GO Road and Bald Mt Road; Chim Blea on Domestication; Howie Wolke on RARE III; Bisti Circus; Deciduous Forest Ecosystem Preserve; Nightcap Blockade Photos (Australia); EF! White Cloud Wilderness Proposal(Idaho); Ned Ludd/Cutting Torch; Howie Wolke on the Wilderness Act; Road Show Diary; EF! in Sonora; Spurs Jackson on Books; Ed Abbey on The Big Woods; Navajo Sam; Nagasaki Johnson on Tactics; Mama Rue on Eostar; Creative Littering.

BELTANE May 1, 1983 (Vol. III, No. IV) Bald Mt Blockade; GO Road; Howie Wolke on Moderation; EF! Wyoming Wilderness Proposal; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Maze Tar Sands; EF! Smashes Earth Last!; Ned Ludd/Helicopters; California Desert Sellout by BLM; Otter G'Zell on Whales; Mama Rue on Beltane; *Reenchantment of the World* Review; John Seed on Australia Rainforest Direct Action; Bigfoot Interview.

LITHA June 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. V) Wilderness War in Oregon; Bald Mt Blockaders' Personal Accounts; Mama Rue on Summer Solstice; EF! Wilderness Preserve System and Map; Head of Joaquin on Utah; EF! Glen Canyon Demonstration; Franklin River Victory in Australia; Ned Ludd/Radios; GO Road Stopped; Reform of the Forest Service; Ed Abbey on Conscience of the Conqueror.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1983 (Vol. III, No. VI) Bald Mt Road Stopped!; Round River Rendezvous; Marcy Willow: You; Chim Blea on Population Control; Photos of EF! Glen Canyon Demo; The Endangered Rainforest by John Seed; Watt Enters Coyote (A Greek Tragedy) by Marc Brown; John Seed on Anthropocentrism; EF! and Dignity; Mama Rue on Lughnasadh.

MABON Sept. 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. VII) ***OUT OF PRINT***

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1983 (Vol. IV, No. I) Sinkyone Redwood Blockade; EF! National Forest Campaign; Rainforest Burgers by Roselle; Bald Mt in Retrospect; EF!: The First 3 Years (with many photos); Howie Wolke on the Forest Service; *Conservation Biology* review; The Battle of Salt Creek (an epic poem) by Marcy Willow; Watt's Last EIS.

YULE Dec. 22, 1983 (Vol. IV, No. II) Forest Service Attacks Wilds, National RARE II Suit, DARN Report, Wolke on the Forest Service; EF! Utah Wilderness Proposal; EF! Ishi Wilderness Proposal (California); How To Do An EF! Wilderness Proposal; Ed Abbey in Utah; EF! Black Rock Desert Wilderness Proposal(Nevada); Sinkyone Struggle; Greenpeace in Siberia; *An Ecological & Evolutionary Ethic* Review; Coors "Beer;" Chim Blea on the Humanpox; Ned Ludd/Vehicle Modifications.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. III) Oregon RARE II Suit; EF! Idaho Wilderness Proposal; Tuolumne; Forest Service Arrogance; Ned Ludd/Smoke Bombs; Head of Joaquin on Trapping; Coors in Shenandoah.

EOSTAR March 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. IV) Burger King Protest; Shipwrecked Environmentalism; Solomon Island Rainforest Action; Bald Mt Road Crumbles; Southern Utah Wilderness; Dave Brower/Muir's Disciple by Bill Devall; Ned Ludd/Tree Spiking & No Evidence; Mama Rue on Enlightenment; 1984 Road Show; Photos of Daintree Buried Protestors.

BELTANE May 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. V) Cabinet Mts Grizzlies & Mining; Forest Service Appeals Form; Wolke on the Role of EF!; EF! Owyhee Wilderness Proposal(Idaho, Oregon & Nevada); Angel Dusting Grizzlies; Middle Santiam; Colorado Recreation Dollars; EF! Arizona Wilderness Proposal; Arctic Wildlife Refuge Violated; Bolt Weevils; Devall on the Australian Environmental Movement; Ned Ludd/Survey Stakes & Disabling Vehicles; Deep Ecology & Reproduction; Save the Tuolumne Rally.

LITHA June 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VI) Middle Santiam Blockade; Chim Blea on the Big Outside; Cabinet Mts & Grizzly; Coors in Shenandoah; Saguaro National Monument Mine; Murder on Key Largo; Burger King Demonstrations; Daintree Rainforest; Ned Ludd/Rising & Falling Birds; EF! Protests Canyonlands Nuke Dump; *Sterile Forest* Review; Basic Principles of Deep Ecology; Sinkyone Continues.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VII) Middle Santiam Blockade; EF! Occupies Montana Senator's Office; North American Bioregional Congress; Round River Rendezvous; Montana on Civil Disobedience; Petroleum Conflicts with Wilderness Analyzed; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 1 by Bobcat; Sacred Cows; Foreman on Professionalism; Hunting Wild Life; Devall and Sessions on the Books of Deep Ecology.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1984 (Vol. V, No. I) EF! Occupies Regional Forester's Office (Oregon); Hardesty Avengers Spike Trees; Old Growth Rally; "What Do You Expect To Accomplish?"; Cop Raid on Bald Mt; Your Taxes Destroy Rainforest; Down (With) The Amazon; Green Politics; Elfbusters; Roxby Downs in Australia; Wilderness — the Global Connection; Ned Ludd/Water & Machines; Forest Service Appeal Form; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 2 by Bobcat; Direct Action by Devall & Sessions; Gary Snyder: Song of the Taste; Beyond Sacred Cows; Stiles in Defense of Dogs.

YULE Dec. 21, 1984 (Vol. V, No. II) Texas Wilderness Logged; 30,000 Miles of Road in RARE II Areas; Bridger-Teton Forest Supervisor; Alaska: Kadashan, Denali, & Johnny Sagebrush; Middle Santiam Trials; Japan Grizzly; German Nuke Dump; Chipko; Solomon Islands Rainforest; Daintree Rainforest Buried Protest; Environmental Professionalism Discussion; 1984: Wilderness Boom or Bust?; A National Range Service; Non-Game; Devall on Whither Environmentalism?; Cecelia Ostrow on Deep Ecology; Hardesty Mt Tree Spiking; Ed Abbey on *Ecodefense*.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1985 (Vol. V, No. III) Meares Island; Military Land Grab in West (Supersonic Overflights); Mission Symposium; FS Employment Tyranny; National Park Mining; Florida Panther; Shooting Wolves from Air; Cathedral Forest Petition; North Kalmiopsis; Criticizing the Environmental Movement; End of the Yellowstone Grizzly?; In Defense of Western Civilization; Stop Planting Trout; Ned Ludd/Bigfoot.

EOSTAR March 20, 1985 (Vol. V, No. IV) Rocky Mountain Gas Drilling; EF! Gives DOE Nuke Waste; Montana Wilderness Demos; Yellowstone Grizzly Management; Texas Demo; Rainforest Report; Swedish River; Wayne NF; Southern Utah; King Range; Arctic NWR Desecrated; Joseph Canyon; John Day Mining; Great Exchange; Acid Rain; In Defense of Humor; Wolke on Hunting; Nagasaki on Symbols & Lifestyles; Biocentrism of Western Civilization; Ned Ludd/Advanced Billboarding.

BELTANE May 1, 1985 (Vol. V, No. V) Yellowstone's Watergate, Snowmobiles in Yellowstone, Alabama Wilderness, Denali Mine, Grand Canyon Mine, Middle Santiam, Welfare Ranchers, Great Exchange, Welcome to Earth First!, Critters Protest Bighorn Forest Plan, RNR Management, Beaverhead NF, Pine Beetles, African Parks Poisoned, Real Environmental Professionalism, Dark Side of Wilderness, Review of *Fragmented Forest*.

LITHA June 21, 1985 (Vol. V, No. VI) Road Frenzy, Tree Climbing Hero, Old Growth Actions in Oregon, EF! Guide to NF Planning, Aircraft in Grand Canyon, Mt. Graham Observatory, Jarbidge Elk, Hells Canyon, Grand Canyon Mine, Rainforest Insert & Ten Questions, King Range, Mike Frome on Fat Cat Conservationists, Review of *Meeting the Expectations of the Land*, Review of *In the Rainforest*, Strategic Monkeywrenching, Advanced Tree Spiking, Tyrone (WI) Nuke.

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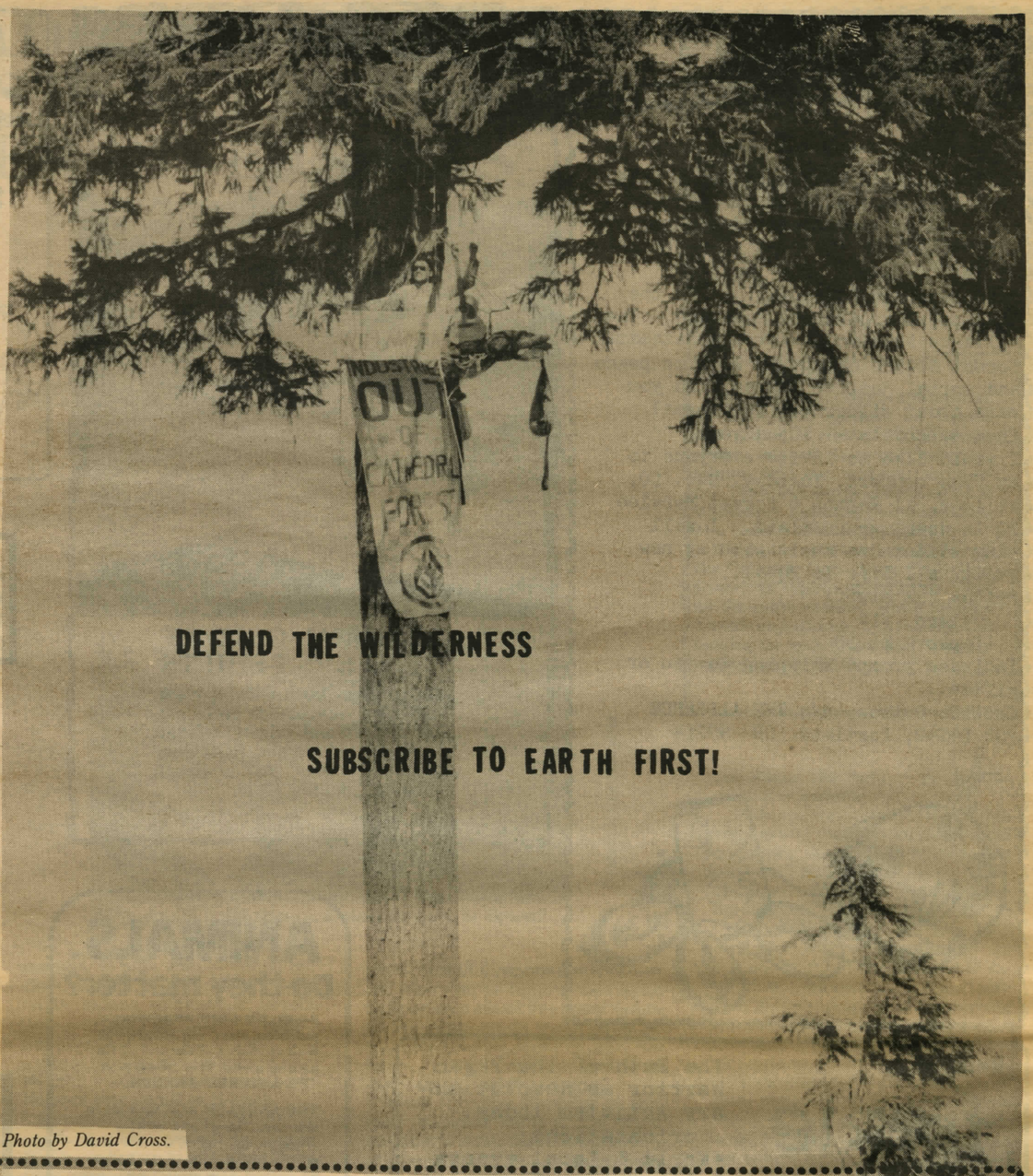

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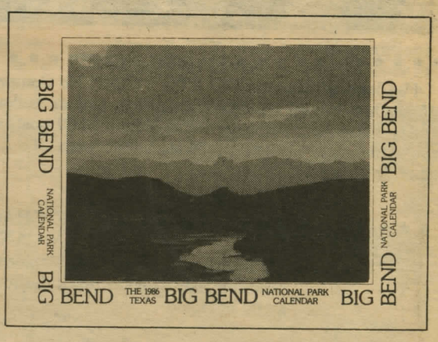
The highly successful *Yosemite! Calendar* returns for its second annual appearance featuring 15 photographic interpretations of that magical place, plus 19th century stereoviews, woodcuts, and other illustrative matter. Annotation includes significant dates in the history of the Sierra Nevada, information about and ancient lore of native Indians, and moving passages from the pens of John Muir, Clarence King, Frederick Olmsted and others instrumental in preserving the Yosemite Valley. From granite cliffs and spires to meandering streams and thundering waterfalls we explore this national treasure photographically and historically, and so present a living vision of this land of subtle beauty and majestic grandeur.

$9 pp. 10" x 13" vertical wall calendar with 15 full color photographs. With six-month 1985 poster calendar. ISBN: 0-942688-23-6.

THE 1986 BIG BEND, TEXAS CALENDAR

Brand New for 1986!
A full-color wall calendar of the glorious scenery of Big Bend National Park, Texas.



Produced in cooperation with the Big Bend Natural History Association, this large (14" x 10") horizontal wall calendar portrays the exceptional scenic beauty of Big Bend National Park, the majestic gem of the Rio Grande. Unsurpassed photographic reproduction coupled with fascinating graphics and literary lore of that historic area make this calendar a prize for those interested in the history and natural history of Texas. Featuring a six-month poster insert (July—December '85), this calendar will set a new standard for photographic interpretation of Texas wilderness.

$9 pp, 14 x 10, 15 full color photographs, black & white photos and illustrations. ISBN: 0-942688-29-5.

T-SHIRTS

MONKEYWRENCH BOMBER

People will love it or hate, but they certainly will notice this shirt, featuring another zany masterpiece from John Zaelit: a WWII bomber with EF! insignia dropping monkeywrenches. Ghost white design on navy blue 100% cotton Beefy-T. $9.00 postpaid. Be the first in your ward to get one!

EARTH FIRST!

Fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!" in black on green, red or yellow in 100% cotton Beefy-T's or in french cut 50/50 blend. $9.00 postpaid. In kids sizes, too! Only color is green, 50/50 blend, sizes XS-L. $6.00 postpaid. Specify kids when you order.

THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN

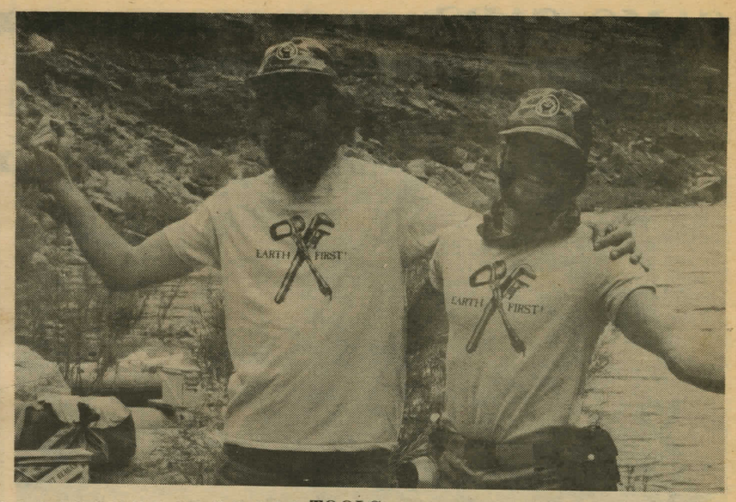
Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue or tan heather 75/25 blend. $9.00 postpaid.

'85 ROUND RIVER RENDEZVOUS

This is a one-time only shirt for the 1985 Earth First! Round River Rendezvous. Finally we have a *pretty* shirt (five colors, mountains, trees, streams, etc.) which attempts to capture the spirit of the mountains of Colorado. This is a collector's item and will not be reprinted. Features the words: "1985 Round River Rendezvous" and "Earth First!" Designed by artist Kathy Faith. On a sand colored 100% cotton Beefy-T. $11.00 postpaid. *only 3 small, and 1 XL available*

AMERICAN CANYON FROG

Roger Candee's popular American Canyon Frog (Croakus Abyssus Pistoffus) with the message "AMERICAN WILDERNESS LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE." A very colorful 4-color design on a grey 100% cotton Beefy-T. $11.00 postpaid.



TOOLS

John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new, the monkeywrench and the warclub crossed. Black design on tan or blue 100% cotton Beefy-T's. $9.00 postpaid.

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS

The monkeywrencher's shirt. Drawing by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton Beefy-T's for night work or black design on white 100% cotton ($9.00 postpaid). Also available in black long sleeves Beefy-T's ($11 postpaid) and in black french-cut 50/50 blend ($9.00 postpaid).

PROPAGANDA

BUMPERSTICKERS

All of our bumperstickers are green lettering on long lasting white vinyl. Most are $1 postpaid each.* The multi-colored ones with flags or designs are $1.25 postpaid.

ANOTHER MORMON ON DRUGS

BOYCOTT
COORS "BEER"

Damn the Corps
Not Rivers

DREAM BACK THE BISON
SING BACK THE SWAN

EARTH FIRST!*
with or without flag

Hayduke Lives

HUNTERS:
Did a cow get your elk?

MALTHUS WAS RIGHT

Oil & Bears Don't Mix

Rednecks for Wilderness

REDNECKS FOR RAINFOREST

RESCUE THE RAINFOREST

RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE

SAVE THE YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLY
(With Bear drawing and No Ski Area logo) *brown & red*

STOP THE FOREST SERVICE
SAVE OUR WILD COUNTRY

STOP CLEARCUTTING

SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADIGM

THINK GLOBALLY–
ACT LOCALLY

VOTE GREEN!

AMERICAN WILDERNESS* *with flag*
LOVE IT OR
LEAVE IT ALONE

NATIVE* *with globe*

SILENT AGITATORS

Fun to stick anywhere - bar, bathrooms, Freddie offices, trail registers, dead bulldozers, anywhere.

COORS - Spread the word on these land rapers. Green words on white stickers.
Coors is Anti-Earth
Coors is Anti-Women
Coors is Anti-Labor
AND IT TASTES AWFUL!
BOYCOTT COORS

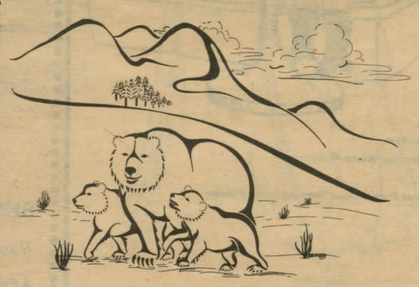
EARTH FIRST! FISTS
Green EF! fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in red ink. 1⅞ inch diameter. 30 for $1.25 postpaid.

EARTH FIRST! TOOLS
The Monkeywrench and Warclub crossed in brown, the words "Earth First!" in green. 1⅞ inch diameter. 30 for $1.25 postpaid.

WINDOW STICKERS

Green EF! fist with the words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in green on 3 inch diameter white vinyl. 4 for $1 postpaid.

Helen Wilson's WILDLIFE NOTECARDS



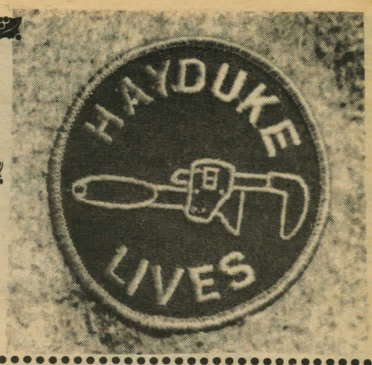
For all of you fans of the critters drawn by Tucson artist Helen Wilson which pepper our pages, we are now offering Earth First! Notecards featuring Helen's work. Twelve notecards come for $4.50 postpaid — three each of Grizzly, Moose, Quail, and Ringtail. These are printed on attractive recycled paper. Buy them in time to use for your Yuletide greetings. All proceeds to protect the habitat of our friends featured on the cards.

Our back cover art this issue features one of the note card designs by Helen.

CAMO CAPS

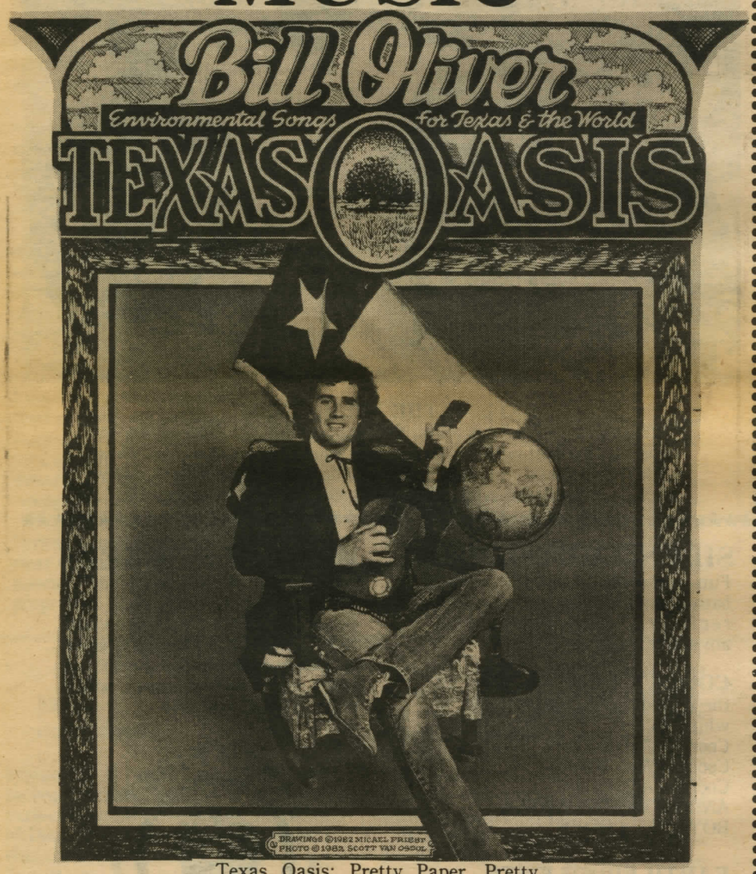
We've got a variety of camoflage baseball caps. They come in either woodland or desert camo. There's 100% cotton cloth backs or mesh backs. They all have adjustable tabs so one size fits all. The EF! fist logo and the words "EARTH FIRST!" are printed in black. Specify which style you want or we'll just send you what we think is best. $8.00 postpaid.

HAYDUKE LIVES EMBROIDERED PATCHES



These are black 3 inch diameter circles with a red monkeywrench and the words HAYDUKE LIVES in red. Sew them on your pack, hat coat, whatever. $3.50 postpaid.

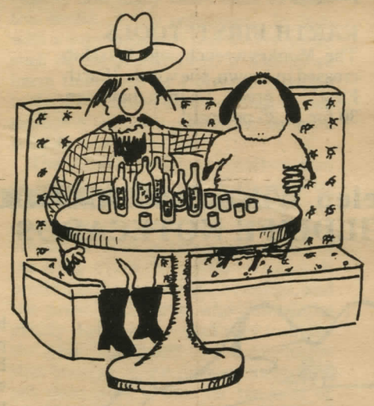
MUSIC


Bill Oliver
Environmental Songs for Texas & the World
TEXAS OASIS
DRAWINGS ©1982 MICAEL PRIEST
PHOTO ©1983, SCOTT VAN OSDOL

Texas Oasis; Pretty Paper, Pretty Trees; If Cans Were Nickles; Shopping Maul; Village Creek; Holes; Snail Darter March; River Libber; Habitat; and lots more! $9 postpaid.

GREG KEELER

Songs of fishing, sheep and guns in Montana



"I've been waiting for years to see a tape of Greg Keeler's songs out, and who better to do it than Earth First!? Greg's cutting, witty, hard-hitting, diverse, intelligent songs are already a legend in Montana. Now they can do their work all over." — Gary Snyder

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Cold Dead Fingers • Last Great American Cookout • I call My Mama Papa • Good Morning Sailor • Make Bucks, Get Rich • Roll on Missouri

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	BUMPERSTICKERS	
	_____	_____
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_____	1986 Western Wilderness Calendar $8	_____
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	SNAKE OIL	
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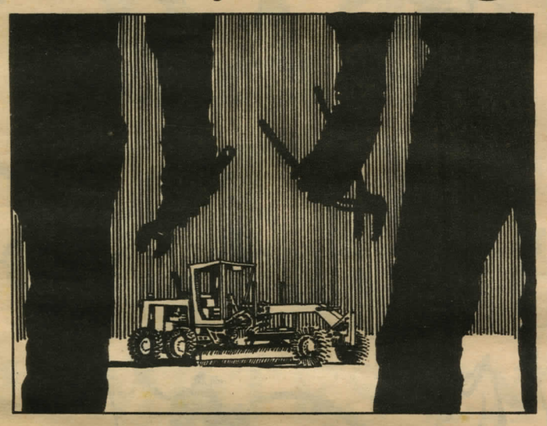
ECODEFENSE:
A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching



Edited by Dave Foreman
Forward! by Ed Abbey

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RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE

James Hepworth and Gregory McNamee, Eds.

Edward Abbey Exposed as Important Writer.

With essays by Wendell Berry, Barry Lopez, Gary Snyder, William Eastlake, Richard Shelton and others.

A book that is both important and pleasurable to read.

Edward Abbey can boast of professional success. He has achieved wide fame as an author of novels and essays and has been accepted by the Eastern literary junta as a rare Western specimen worthy of *some* notice. He is visible as a champion of many causes, a few of which dismay his staunchest fans. Clearly identified with the radical environmental movement, Abbey's *The Monkey Wrench Gang* has contributed the symbol (the monkey wrench), the tone (outrage tempered with humorous detachment), and the character types (George Hayduke, Seldom Seen Smith, Bishop Love) for the next battle for the soul of the American West. But have these activities been a hindrance to genuine appreciation of Edward Abbey, the writer?

Resist Much, Obey Little is a straightforward, simple collection of pieces that deal with an artist and his work. It is intended for Abbey's audience, those who read him for pleasure *and* insight, not academic rumdumbs. The contributors' goals are the same as Abbey's: to amuse and to edify. Abbey's writing moves the reader. These pieces are similarly inspiring. Wendell Berry, William Eastlake, and Barry Lopez tell us why they believe Abbey to be important. As careful, intelligent writers themselves, they elevate Abbey above the debates that rage about him. Richard Shelton, Nancy Mairs, and Robert Houston, among others, discuss specific aspects of Abbey's work and relate those issues to the whole. Gary Snyder and Sam Hamill take him head on and thereby spell out Abbey's underlying ethos. In addition, Abbey speaks for himself in several wide ranging interviews. The result is a readable, unpredictable first effort at putting Ed Abbey into clear perspective. His fans and foes alike will benefit by reading it.

cloth, 5½ x 8½, 144 pp. ISBN: 0-942688-16-3.
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THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG

Signed by the Author

Ed Abbey's Masterpiece
Illustrated by R. Crumb

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DEEP ECOLOGY
Living As If Nature Mattered

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by Bill Devall and George Sessions

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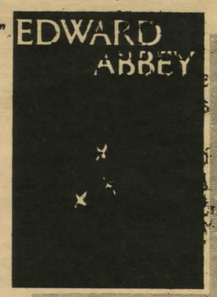
Beyond the Wall
By Edward Abbey

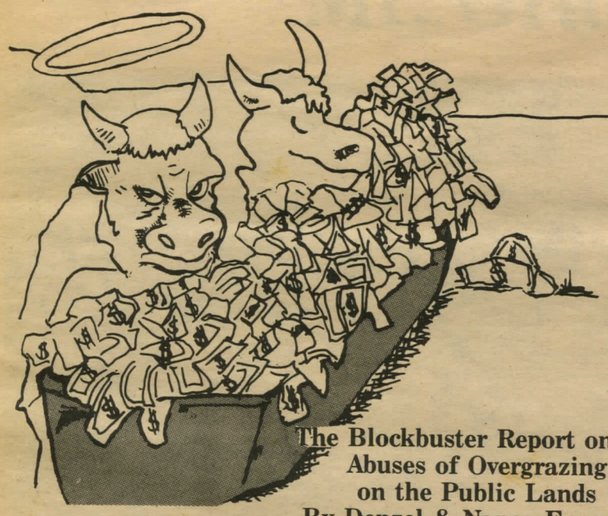
What do Wallace Stegner, Edward Hoagland, Jim Harrison, Thomas McGuane, and James Dickey have in common with Larry McMurtry? They all agree that Abbey is "the Thoreau of the American West."

Here is Abbey at his best on a lyrical journey through miraculous, wild places from Alaska to Mexico—well beyond the constraining wall of contemporary life.



Signed by Edward Abbey
All proceeds to Earth First!

SACRED COWS AT THE PUBLIC TROUGH



The Blockbuster Report on the Abuses of Overgrazing on the Public Lands
By Denzel & Nancy Ferguson

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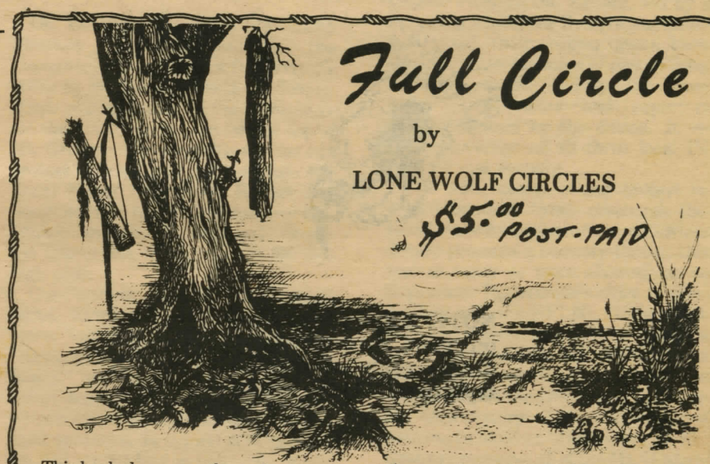

This book showcases the early artwork and poetry of Lone Wolf Circles. It traces the pursuit of wilderness: *"And beneath the ash, the ash of pavement, the certainty of seed."* The promised return of our wild selves. Available from Earth First! for $5.00 postpaid. 100% of every sale goes to Earth First!

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